

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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GROMYKO GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON VIENNA SUMMIT

Gromyko Statement

ID251525 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Statement by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at 25 June press conference in Moscow]

[Text] First of all I would like to welcome the representatives of the press, radio and television--Soviet and foreign--and everyone who is present in this hall.

About the Vienna meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union at summit level: A decision of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Council of Ministers of the USSR was published recently, which gives a high assessment of the Soviet-American summit meeting and its results. But, it is apparently necessary to touch in somewhat greater detail on several questions and in addition to set forth some of our views, to give some evaluations of these or other aspects.

First of all, I should like to stress the great importance of the meeting. In saying this, I think we do not contradict the overall assessment given by Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with President Jimmy Carter in the world as a whole, including the Soviet Union and the United States, although the situation in the United States is known to be more complicated.

In general, summit meetings between representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States are not a frequent event. Already this circumstance makes the meeting particularly important. This meeting was replete with great political content, content of exceptional importance, maybe even to a greater extent than any other international meeting of this kind.

Pride of place at this meeting, of course, belonged to the question of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. It was the main question. We are all well aware that the drafting of the treaty took a long time, approximately 7 years. Quite a period, as you see.

Great difficulties were encountered during the talks. The talks were very complex [ochen slozhnyye], in the first place because the subject of the talks is not only important, but also complex. Secondly, each side had to weigh carefully its positions and those of the partners in the talks in order to determine the proper and improper, the acceptable or unacceptable. Therefore, the talks were very difficult. But, in spite of all this, as both sides had the determination and will to bring the talks to an end--they were completed and a treaty was placed on the table at the Vienna meeting ready for signing.

As far as the material side of the treaty is concerned, it must be said that it is by far richer in substance than the provisional agreement on some measures in the field of limitation of strategic offensive arms that was earlier concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States. It is, for that matter, in force now. The sides have reached understanding that the agreement will remain in force until the present treaty comes into force.

The provisional agreement covered two components. Intercontinental ballistic missiles and ballistic missiles in submarines. The treaty signed in Vienna covers three components: The two I have mentioned above plus the strategic airforce. In addition it deals with more diverse parameters concerning strategic weapons.

And if you put the provisional agreement concluded earlier and the present treaty on scales it will be easy to see that this treaty is richer in substance and has a greater significance than the provisional agreement.

The characteristics of the treaty would be incomplete, if I did not mention one essential aspect, which was constantly present at the talks, precisely: The treaty was concluded in the present form because both sides proceeded from the observance of the principles of equality and equal security.

It seems that it is good and easy to say: the principle of equality and undiminished security. Who would object to this principle? But it is something different when negotiations are underway, and on a very important question at that--then difficulties arise, even big difficulties. It seems to one side that it adheres to the principle of equality and undiminished security, to the other side it seems that it acts in exactly this way, but that the first side does not, but there can be no two truths. It is necessary to find such a decision that would be in line with the demand of observing equality and undiminished security. This precise process of finding a proper compromise, a balance of interests was very difficult. But, finally the sides reached what it is called the acceptable balance of interests. Maybe, at first glance it is not a very clear formula, but it precisely and exactly reflects the situation. And it is because they came to such a conclusion, to such a result, that it became possible to prepare the treaty and put it on the table for signing.

I would not like at this time to revoke the past and cite certain facts referring to these or other proposals set forth for discussion by the American side. But in the long run that side too, began taking a more sober and more objective stance. We expressed satisfaction on these occasions.

One frequently hears voices in the USA alleging that the treaty signed in Vienna is more in the interests of the Soviet Union than of the USA. This, to say the least, is not true. It is in equal measure in the interests of the Soviet Union and the United States. Seven years was a long enough period to weigh, and to weigh several times, the individual, even the comparatively small conclusions relating to these or other elements of strategic weapons, in order to avoid miscalculation. The result is a treaty acceptable to both sides.

Those who are trying to represent matters as if the treaty is more in Soviet interests than in U.S. interests, would do the right thing to draw a line through their statements to the effect that the Soviet Union has gained more than the USA, and take an objective stance. This would be an honest decision and we expect this to be done.

A crucial time is beginning now in the USA, when, after the treaty is signed, certain quarters are still weighing the position they should take in regard to the treaty. I would hope that this will be a correct and objective position.

The treaty meets in equal measure the interests of the USA and the Soviet Union. It also meets the interests of the peoples of the whole world, because they want relaxation of tension, they want good, improving relations between states. They want lasting peace and want the danger of war to be averted.

I have already said that these were hard negotiations. Speaking for the Soviet Union, or as they say during negotiations, for the Soviet side, I can say that the Soviet leadership, our party, the Central Committee, the Soviet Government, the Politburo, and Leonid Brezhnev personally were at all times actively concerned with this question and constantly held it in their view from the beginning to the very end of the negotiations. Leonid Brezhnev personally, who knows the problem well, and I wish to specially stress this, constantly watched over the main, principled questions and lines of the negotiations.

This is not to say that the United States did not conduct the matter seriously. It would be better for the American side to say how it was conducted. But speaking for the Soviet side, I can loudly say: We attached due significance to this problem approached it seriously from beginning to end, throughout all the negotiations.

It is also correctly said abroad, and we confirm this, and this, actually, follows from the treaty and the documents simultaneously agreed and attached to it, that in a certain sense the treaty lays the foundation for further advance, for the elaboration and preparation of a new agreement on further strategic arms limitations. In this lies its tremendous value.

A joint statement has been published in the press devoted to future negotiations on the possible conclusion of a new strategic arms limitation treaty. Thus, the present treaty builds bridges to the next treaty. In this too lies the value of the treaty signed in Vienna.

Also defined are basic directions along which all subsequent negotiations on strategic arms limitation should proceed. The sides agreed that a new treaty may ensure, provided matters are brought to successful end, a further limitation and curtailment of strategic offensive weapons. This must first of all involve the related nuclear weapons carriers and launching installations.

It is good that one can now say that a peak has been conquered. It remains only to use this wisely in subsequent negotiations.

Every person who thinks about the future must realise the significance of a further reduction of strategic nuclear weapons in comparison to what is stipulated by the present treaty, which has come to be called the SALT II treaty. For in the final analysis we must strive for the first curtailment to be followed by another, and the other to be followed by a third curtailment, and so on. This is the beginning of a process which for its gravity can hardly be compared to any other process. This is a process of struggle for peace, against war. This point should not be missed even by those who are still weighing the full import of the treaty signed in Vienna--whether it is a good thing or not? We have no doubts of this kind--neither our people, nor our party--the leading force of the Soviet state, nor our leadership--the Central Committee, the Politburo. We stand for not stopping at what has been achieved, but for going further, for sparing no effort to achieve a further reduction of nuclear missile weapons.

I would like to call attention to still another aspect of this matter, which thoughtful people cannot fail to notice. True, there are those who, carried away by statements about who stands to gain more from the treaty, are missing this aspect. I mean the qualitative aspect. The treaty imposes clear commitments on the sides not only as regards quantitative limitations, but envisages certain commitments limiting the qualitative aspect, the qualitative improvement of strategic weapons if, generally speaking, the word "improvement" is a proper one in this case.

We are used to speaking of improvement in regard to something positive, but conditionally we can use the word in this case, too.

These limitations concern both the power of the missiles and the number of warheads, and other parameters. Unwilling to enlarge on this theme, I would merely like to stress once again that the treaty imposes not only quantitative, but qualitative commitments as well. In plain words, it is a matter of restricting the destructive force of nuclear missile weapons.

In the present treaty and during its preparations and during the negotiations on this treaty--this is the stance of the Soviet Union--we have grounds to believe that the United States holds the opinions as we hold. The same principle of equality and undiminished security must be pursued. Guided by this principle, the sides have achieved a positive conclusion of the negotiations on the treaty signed in Vienna. Only guided by this principle of equality and undiminished security can the sides achieve success when conducting negotiations on a future treaty.

It may be asked: Who will conduct future negotiations--only the Soviet Union and the USA or, perhaps, other powers? Indeed, apart from the USSR and the USA there are other nuclear powers well known to all of us. Our answer is that the USA and the Soviet Union cannot endlessly conduct negotiations on a bilateral basis. This is impossible. They can conduct such negotiations up to a specific point in time, but only till a specific point. Other nuclear powers must also join the negotiations. How many and which--is a matter that has not yet been discussed in detail either in Vienna or elsewhere. But I would like to add that in Vienna Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter agreed that the question of participants in negotiations concerning the conclusion of a future strategic arms limitation treaty is a topical one.

It may be asked: Well, the SALT II treaty is signed, there is agreement on conducting negotiations on the possible conclusion of a new treaty, but how do matters stand regarding the arms race? Does the signed treaty put an end to the arms race? I must say absolutely definitely: No, it does not put an end to the arms race. Firstly, if only because the treaty concerns strategic weapons alone. It is well known that other types of weapons, non strategic, also exist. And for their destructive power these weapons cannot be compared to the weapons used during World War II.

Further, every reasonable person who observes the world situation is struck by military budgets as an indicator of the arms race. Are they diminishing? Unfortunately, they are not. Hardly a year, half a year, a month, or, if you please, a week goes by without the Soviet Union arguing with its partners in the negotiations, partners in the appropriate international forums, for the need to reduce military budgets. But we are told in reply: First of all one needs control. It is well known that in the final analysis military budgets are adopted and endorsed by parliaments. All this takes place before the eyes of the entire people.

This is why all the talk about control cannot be regarded as anything but camouflage to cover up the actual stand and reluctance to curtail military budgets, military allocations, the striving to continue the arms race.

So we find ourselves--both the Soviet Union, and the USA, and the world as a whole, in a position where treaties are being concluded that are doubtlessly a brake on the road of the arms race, such as the treaty signed in Vienna. But if one takes all the components of the arms race, it is absolutely clear that it is still going on.

Sooner or later mankind must solve the question of nuclear weapons, must exclude them from the arsenals of states, and switch over to the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. But today this is not yet the case. Why? Simply because this is not desired in a number of countries, not desired first of all by those who keep their hands on the helm of foreign policy.

You know, and it is not for us to remind you about the interest of certain quarters in some countries in the weapons manufacture of ever greater and greater quantities, in accelerating this fly wheel. These quarters, just as before, place their narrow interests above their own people's interests, and the interests of all the world's peoples.

We shall go on conducting the struggle against the arms race. We shall conduct the struggle, if you please, from still better positions than yesterday. We shall be leaning on the treaty signed in Vienna and on the other agreements which directly or indirectly put brakes in the path of the arms race. Our people, our country, our party will conduct the line which the Soviet Union has been conducting from Lenin's times. And, just like our friends and allies, we have no thought of curtailing this struggle. On the contrary, we shall keep unfolding it. We shall go on, in the future, firmly holding in our hands the banner of struggle for ending the arms race, for disarmament.

We shall conduct negotiations with our partners, with NATO countries, we shall conduct negotiations with the United States, but we do not hold that the struggle to end the arms race can be channelled into only one direction, even if it is an important and decisive direction because types of systems of weapons may be created that had not been earlier produced. Now, can mankind reconcile itself to the thought of having the danger of a destructive war from this or other kinds of weaponry ever handing over the heads of people? No, it cannot! All kinds of weapons, particularly mass annihilation weapons, must be banned and their manufacture ceased. We shall keep convincing politicians, we shall appeal to the peoples, we shall argue for the necessity of switching over the colossal material assets now used to produce weapons, to meeting the material and cultural needs of people. Nobody requires any special proof that this is what is needed. Suffice it to get acquainted, even fleetingly, with those reports circulated by the United Nations. How many people in the world still go hungry, suffer from malnutrition, have no or almost no medical care! As to the satisfaction of cultural needs, here there is no ceiling at all. And science, exploration of space, of the ocean and its resources, etc.?

The Soviet Union has enough patience, energy and resolve to conduct negotiations on questions, on which our partners agree to conduct them, and to concern itself with those problems on which, to our great regret, we have not yet convinced our partners to sit down at the negotiations table, and to search for necessary solutions so that the arms race is ended, so that nuclear energy is utilized only for peaceful purposes and only for the good of mankind.

There are other international questions now under discussion. Some of them more, some of them less important.

But in their totality they are of exceptionally great significance. There are many such questions. I shall not dwell on them in detail but will say that the situation concerning their discussion is, with few exceptions, unsatisfactory. Progress is either insignificant or lacking altogether.

It also happens this way: A partner sits down at the negotiations table, but the next day he is no longer there and cannot explain why he received instructions to discontinue the negotiations.

In Vienna Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter voiced the common viewpoint that the signing of the SALT II treaty is bound to render a positive effect on negotiations on other matters too, such as ending nuclear weapons tests, banning chemical weapons, banning radiological weapons, restricting military activities in the Indian Ocean area the possibility of concluding an international agreement on the nonuse of force, etc. One would like to believe that as a result of signing the treaty in Vienna, these negotiations, too, will receive at long last a necessary and useful push.

Though the treaty itself does not say so, the communique signed at summit level in Vienna says that neither the USA nor the Soviet Union will seek military superiority. This is a very powerful provision. You know well that this idea is ever present in our foreign policy. Nobody should strive for military superiority over others. But when it comes to the two biggest powers of the world, the significance of this provision becomes even more obvious. What does it mean, if one side strives for superiority and the other strives not to be left behind? And vice versa. This means an additional stimulus to the arms race.

One should hope that the good provision adopted by the American side and sealed in the document bearing the signatures of the highest level, will be strictly fulfilled. This would be important and would facilitate the solution of a number of problems, would contribute in particular to the forthcoming talks on strategic arms limitation, and all other negotiations now underway, and which have, if not a direct, then an indirect bearing on ending the arms race and on the international situation in general.

Apart from the treaty and the other international problems I mentioned, the Middle East situation was also discussed in Vienna. Had I failed to mention this you would perhaps have expressed surprise. I shall say briefly: The positions of the Soviet Union and the USA on this matter are different. The American side tried to prove that the Soviet Union would be better off supporting the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel, and that it should help to link the U.N., in one way or another, to the treaty and the mechanism created in order to serve this treaty in the Middle East.

It goes without saying that the Soviet Union could not agree with such a view. Leonid Brezhnev outlined the principled position of the Soviet Union. He clearly stated that the Soviet Union's support for the anti-Arab treaty and any mechanism being created to serve this treaty, is out of the question.

We got the impression that President Jimmy Carter did not expect any other reply, any other reaction from the USSR to this question. Therefore, as you know, the appropriate publications say laconically, but unequivocally that the positions of the sides on this matter were and remain different.

Certainly, I must say that no one had any doubt that the Soviet Union's principled position on Middle East affairs was and remains the same as it was formulated many years ago. Namely: All the lands captured by Israel from the Arabs must be returned; the Palestine Arab people must be granted the opportunity to create its own, if only small, independent state. This is not difficult to accomplish. History knows that even more difficult analogous questions have been resolved.

All the countries of that region, including Israel, and nobody must have any doubt about it, should have the possibility to exist and develop in the Middle East as independent sovereign states. It is not the Soviet Union that will object to Israel's existence, for we ourselves once presented a proposal at the United Nations on the founding of an Israeli state, when the British mandate for Palestine lost its significance. We presented this several times. Israel should have valued the stand of the Soviet Union. But, apparently, other considerations and other interests prevail with the Israeli leaders. They apparently place above anything else the craving to capture territories of other countries, and hold on to the territories seized by Israel. This viewpoint is shortsighted.

I shall say a few words about Africa. It is much the same as I said about the Middle East. The sides have exchanged views and evaluated the situation in Africa, particularly in southern Africa. I must say that from the very beginning, the evaluations that were given were different, and the understanding of the tasks which face us in this region of the world was also different. To put our position in a nutshell, it is as follows: In Africa, in the areas where the peoples have not yet gained freedom, where they still bear the colonial racist yoke, they must take power into their hands, decide their destiny themselves, decide upon their social system. They must decide themselves all the internal problems within their competence and nobody from the outside should dictate to them, nor interfere in their affairs.

The American side adheres to a different viewpoint.

Without openly calling for interference, pressure and other methods, the USA takes under its protection the policy that the fascists need, the policy directed at preventing the indigenous population of Rhodesia where once cited: There is one white person per 25 people, the remaining 24 being black. This is the ratio of the local population and those who came from the outside. Who shall have power and who shall make decisions, who shall form a government and decide upon the country's social system? Every objectively minded person cannot help recognizing that the indigenous population, the people of this country must determine all this and decide all domestic issues. So-called elections were held in Rhodesia, and a puppet government was formed.

A different interpretation of the goings-on there does not ring convincingly to anyone. Everybody knows well under what circumstances and how it was done and to what subterfuges the opponents of the freedom of peoples had recourse.

I trust the world was not astonished that we did not reach understanding on this issue. It must be hoped that the Western powers and the United States will come to the conclusion that it is necessary to search for a more just settlement of this problem, liquidate racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism both in Rhodesia and Namibia. The situation in Namibia is roughly the same, the only difference being that the South African Republic has used its armed forces more openly and shamelessly and, it can be said, is trying to drown the national-liberation movement in blood. But the course of history cannot be reversed. It has its inexorable laws, and sooner or later they will prevail. **This is our conviction.**

And at last we come to the bilateral Soviet-American relations. They were a subject of discussion in Vienna between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. I would say that they were discussed in greater depth than ever before. This concerns both political and economic and trade relations. The picture here is varied. This was stressed from our side.

Leonid Brezhnev frankly spoke about where things are going not so bad, and where things are going bad and there is no progress. And there has clearly been a reversal in progress on some issues in recent years. The conversation was frank. We are of the opinion that everything that was said from the Soviet side was no surprise either to the United States, nor to President Carter. The exchange of views on these issues ended in the understanding that the sides shall make efforts for improving things in the fields which are clearly unsatisfactory. This concerns above all the field of economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The American side, as it was said, will think of what can be done, will weigh all sorts of possibilities. We could not help noticing that it so far has no definite, clear plan. But possibly, there is one, but nothing was said about it.

In a word, it will take a lot of effort to straighten out the bilateral relations. We are prepared in these matters to traverse our part of the road. We are convinced that an improvement of bilateral relations, particularly in the economic and trade fields, would largely facilitate the strengthening of our relations in general, including political relations. They would put a more solid foundation under political relations. I think it unnecessary to say that there is no iron barrier that can separate bilateral relations from international problems.

These relations between the world's major powers, particularly now, are very closely connected on some problems rather than on others, but the connection exists, and in politics it is not only the Soviet Union which experiences this, the United States also undoubtedly experiences this--in fact, this thesis applies to any other state, particularly large states.

I would probably be asked a question, if I failed to mention in my statement how the Chinese leadership looks on the SALT II treaty. It must be said that the Chinese leadership has given and continues to give the treaty a negative appraisal. We explain this simply: It is not the logics of international life, but the narrow position of the Chinese leadership that is operating here, according to which it is better if there is tension, and better still if relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are inflamed.

They realize that this treaty introduces much that is positive and of exceptional importance into our bilateral relations with the USA. It introduces a strong positive stream into the international situation as a whole. It is not without reason that practically all the world is now applauding the treaty, applauding Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter who signed it. Beijing does not like it. It does not like it for narrow considerations.

Hardly anyone, it seems to us, will argue this thesis on the causes of such an attitude on the part of Beijing.

We think the correct thing to do for both states--the Soviet and the US--is to follow the road that has been paved and has led to the signing of the Vienna treaty. Here is a treaty in favour of peace, in favour of detente. It is directed against the danger of war, and he who votes for the treaty will be voting for peace. If we simplify the situation and take, as they say, the very soul of what the treaty is about, to what it leads, the situation can be precisely described thus--he who supports the treaty, supports peace, detente, good relations among people, and this expresses the cherished thoughts and aspirations not only of the Soviet people, of the American people, but of all the world's peoples as well. We do not think that the Chinese people are an exception either, for they need no war. There are no people in the world that would want to perish in the conflagration of a new war.

This is the statement I wished to make.

Response to Questions

LD252112 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Question and answer portion of 25 June Moscow press conference by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko replied to questions from the press.

Question: Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said in Vienna that the signing of the SALT II treaty must influence the talks on force and arms cuts in central Europe. What is your evaluation of the prospects of these talks, considering that the proposals put forward by the socialist countries a year ago have not been properly answered?

Answer: This is a very important question. I want to say frankly that there has been no noticeable progress at these talks. The main difficulty is that the Western powers want to get from us--the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia--consent to admission that the numerical strength of the troops of our countries in central Europe is allegedly by 180 thousand greater than it is in fact, including by 150 thousand more of the ground forces. But the whole thing is that we do not have these 180 thousand troops. We are asking our partners in the talks, where did you take these figures from? Their answer is silence, they don't wish to say about the source of information.

Neither the Soviet Union, nor Poland, or the GDR and Czechoslovakia conceal anything as regards the numerical strength of their armed forces in that area, but it is impossible to conceal it today. Therefore, this question is an obstacle to an agreement. We are told by the partners--as long as there is no agreement on the question of numerical strength, the obstacles will not be overcome. Then we offered the Americans:

Let us for the time being agree about some curtailment of troops and armaments of the USSR and the USA alone. Even this would be a great achievement. But we were told in reply: No, this is not suitable for the same reason that they, that is, the Western countries, do not consent to make accords at the Vienna negotiations.

In short, the Western participants in the negotiations do not, apparently, for the time being, want the accords. We deplore this. I would like to express the hope that in the long run they will take a more sober, more objective position.

Question: What in your view are the chances of ratifying the SALT II treaty in the light of those contradictory sentiments now existing in the American Senate?

Answer: It would not be too modest [as received] on our part to give some figures expressing the chances of the treaty being ratified by the American Senate, that is, to say: Such a percentage is for the treaty being ratified, and such a percentage for not ratifying it.

I would somewhat modify the question asked, and would offer the following reply:

Those figures in the United States, who so far object against the treaty or waver must be guided by their conscience, their political awareness and to show objectivity. Fairness and objectivity--this is what they must be guided by. They must proceed, and we hope that they will proceed from the premises that the treaty is equally necessary to the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union, as I have already said here, does not get unilateral advantages from this treaty and the United States does not get them either.

I would also like to touch upon the talk that it is allegedly very hard to rely on the Soviet Union without verification and control. In the first place, if somebody can be relied upon, this is precisely the Soviet Union. It has not violated any international treaties and agreements.

Secondly, as far as verification is concerned, the sides agreed already earlier, when starting talks on the first SALT agreement signed here in Moscow at the time of Nixon's Presidency, that verification shall be done by national means. Each of the sides has sufficient national means. And the American side knows all about it. But if some of the American figures think that this is insufficient we can advise them to turn to their official bodies with the question whether the national means of verification are sufficient or not. We hope that they will get quite a definite answer. It must be said, for that matter, that President Carter and the whole American delegation in Vienna were unanimous that the national means are sufficient for the verification of the observance of the treaty. This principle is already in effect in conformity with SALT I. It is necessary to be further guided by it. We express sincere hope that American figures, in the first place those concerned with the question of ratification of the treaty will take a fair, honest and objective stand.

Question: What if the American Senate fails to ratify the treaty, do you believe the resumption of negotiations possible for a new examination of the treaty? What can happen if the treaty is not ratified?

Answer: The possibility of resuming the negotiations is excluded. In case the treaty is not ratified, the situation will be a difficult one. There will be no containment and limitation on the strategic arms race as stipulated by the treaty, and the bridges that lead from the second treaty signed in Vienna to a third treaty, will be destroyed.

Those who have not yet decided their stand, or decided it, but on the wrong side rather than on the proper one, ought to think this over.

Question: If the Senate makes some amendments to this treaty after all, will you agree to discuss them? What amendments could you agree with?

Answer: I tell you frankly it is impossible to reopen negotiations. It would be the end of negotiations. It would be impossible whatever amendments might be added. It would be a fantastic situation.

Question: Foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member countries proposed at their meeting in Budapest that the measures for building up confidence be spread to the areas of the Mediterranean. Was this problem touched upon at the meeting in Vienna?

Answer: It was touched upon in a general form. Leonid Brezhnev said that it would be good, if the steps on which countries may reach agreement in terms of detente in Europe, particularly of military detente, should also apply to the area of the Mediterranean.

The proposals that we once made as regards the Mediterranean Sea, including as regards the withdrawal from there of certain categories of warships are known. Our stand is constructive, we think that there is a necessity to take certain steps, and are ready to examine this issue.

Question: Could you say a few words about the forthcoming visit of the prime minister of Greece to the Soviet Union?

Answer: We maintain normal relations with Greece. These relations are not bad. They may be not very active, but rather correct. The prime minister of Greece has given his consent to go on an official visit to the Soviet Union. It must be hoped that this visit will be paid in the not very distant future.

As far as we are concerned, we are ready to develop relations with Greece. The fact that Greece belongs to a certain grouping shall not prevent relations between our countries from being good, at any rate better than they are now. We believe in the peaceableness of the Greek people. We also have certain historical ties with the Greek people. The Soviet people is a friend of the Greek people. We hope that the Greek people has the same feelings.

Question: How does the Soviet Union view the next stage in the SALT talks, considering, in particular, that France informed that it will not participate in SALT III talks?

Answer: As the question of the participants in the possible SALT III talks was not specifically discussed, I would not like to dwell upon this subject now. Perhaps not far off is the time when this question will be discussed more specifically.

We have expressed in a general form our principled viewpoint, precisely that the Soviet Union and the United States have approached such a line when it is insufficient to hold talks on the limitation of strategic arms only between our two countries. The participation of other powers is necessary. But who precisely is going to participate and when they will participate--this aspect of the matter has not been discussed.

Question: Was the question of granting the Soviet Union the Most Favoured Nation treatment in trade raised in Vienna, and was this question resolved?

Answer: This question was touched upon in general form. Although specifically these words did not figure, but the sides realized what the point was. In short, this question was not deliberated upon in Vienna.

It is known that there are obstacles in the way of a normal development of economic and trade relations. As I have already said, the question of what decisions shall be made from their side to find a satisfactory answer to this question is pondered over in the United States. We more than once emphasized talking with the Americans at also the summit level that the Soviet Union does not seek handouts in matters of trade. We live, develop and do it quite well even without this status in trade with the USA. But we trust that a positive resolution of this question would furnish a better foundation for our political relations and meet the interests of both countries.

Question: You said that the Soviet Union is against stopping at what has been achieved in the limitation of the arms race, but for advancing further. Was the question discussed in Vienna on reaching understanding in principle as regards setting certain limitations to halt the uncontrolled competition in the production of arms and their accumulation?

Answer: It is precisely the treaty signed in Vienna that sets the most effective limits of those that have ever been set. I have already noted that these limits concern very many parameters--both quantitative and qualitative aspects of strategic arms. There have been no and there are no other treaties and agreements as regards missile nuclear weapons that would be more important or would go farther than the present SALT II treaty. The second in significance document in this respect is the interim agreement, which has been prolonged by the sides.

There are also some periphery treaties and agreements like, for example, the treaty on ending nuclear weapons tests in three media. This is known. Talks are being held for example as regards a possible agreement on the limitation of supplies of conventional weapons to third countries. But firstly, this concerns conventional weapons. Secondly, these talks are still being held. There has been, for that matter, already a break in the talks, which is not our fault, and is difficult to explain.

This is how matters stand in this respect.

Question: It is alleged that the arms race in the United States and the other NATO member countries is necessitated by the so-called "Soviet military threat," and that tensions in some or other part of the world, judging by statements of some figures of the United States, are generated in connection with the stay of Cuban troops there. Is that so?

Answer: These are two different questions. First, I shall answer about the so-called "threat" from the Soviet Union. This myth was invented not today and not even yesterday. It has long been used by definite circles in the West. What for? It can be unmistakably said that this is done in order to use references to the "Soviet military threat" as a cover for their own arms race policy.

What threat can stem from a country, which, it can be said, daily proposes arms and force cuts, a ban on nuclear weapons tests and switching over the use of nuclear energy to peaceful aims, concluding an international agreement on nonuse of force, is tabling proposals that the participants in the all-European meeting reach agreement on never to be the first to use one against another nuclear and conventional weapons.

Whom may threaten a country making proposals, and repeating them, on a cut in military budgets, on ending the production of nuclear weapons with a gradual reduction of its reserves, up to its full liquidation, on banning chemical and radiological weapons. Whom may threaten a country proposing to reach agreement banning the production of new types and new systems of mass destruction weapons.

And at last whom may threaten a country tabling at all international forums proposals directed at ending the arms race, at disarmament, up to general and complete disarmament. Does this country constitute a threat to anybody? No, it cannot be a threat.

We think that the time will come when this myth about the Soviet threat will evaporate. This smokescreen, behind which they want to conceal their own arms race, will fall and all people will see the real state of things.

Now about Cuba. The Western figures from time to time raise the question of Cuba's aid to some African countries. Our answer to this question is as follows. In the first place, they are turning to a wrong address, we are not Cuba.

Secondly, and this is the main thing, Cuba renders aid at the request of the official governments of the countries concerned--victims of aggression. It gives assistance and aid and does not deny it, nor do we deny it. No one can deny the right to render assistance and aid in accordance with international law and in accordance with the U.N. Charter. And the U.N. Charter, which is one of the basic documents of international law, clearly states that if some country falls victim to aggression, it is entitled to ask another state for aid. In other words, it has the right to individual and collective self-defense.

Collective, this means together with another state or other states. We ask: Did we, together with the United States, Britain and other countries sign the U.N. Charter in 1945 in order to implement it, or to let it get covered with dust?

All the so-called arguments against Cuba in connection with the aid rendered to some countries--victims of aggression, fall apart as soon as one takes a look at the U.N. Charter, turns its pages and reads Article 51. Cuba is doing nothing illegal. And everyone of us may probably recall how many times other countries resorted to the dispatch of troops. But they did so not when and not where it was necessary. Cuba, on the other hand, is acting with fairness and justification.

Question: The main obstacle in the path of Spain's full democratization is terrorism. Some Western news media and some politicians in Spain are accusing the Soviet Union of ties with some organizations, notably the "ETA" group. What is the Soviet Government's attitude to such assertions?

Answer: I must say that if politicians do exist in Spain who point their finger at the Soviet Union in connection with terrorism in that country, they are pointing in the wrong direction. This is one hundred per cent nonsense.

Question: In your statement you spoke of China's reaction to the signing of the SALT II treaty. Was the matter of China taken up during the Vienna summit? If so, in what manner?

Answer: It would be inaccurate to say it was not. This question was taken up. Leonid Brezhnev outlined our position clearly and in appropriate depth, and assessed China's policy, and dwelt on the matter of possible negotiations between China and the Soviet Union. For the time being, as is known, the sides are still exchanging relevant documents, but there are no practical results, the talks have not yet started.

An appraisal of China's position was given in the light of the decisions of our party congresses, Central Committee plenums and policy statements regarding China made earlier.

The American side also made a statement on the Chinese question in the spirit of remarks made earlier by the American President and other officials.

What was the dominant idea in the Soviet side's statements and what was specially stressed by Leonid Brezhnev? The dominant idea was that it was inadmissible for any nuclear power, in this case the reference was to the United States, to use its relations with China to the detriment of the Soviet Union, to the detriment of its security interests. This would have a very negative effect on Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole.

President Jimmy Carter replied in the sense that he agreed it was inadmissible that the relations of any power, to be more precise, any of the powers represented in Vienna, with China, could damage the other power, too. That is, he agreed in essence with the thesis voiced by Leonid Brezhnev.

We would like to express the hope that the U.S. will conduct matters in the way described by the American President in Vienna, and that American foreign policy and U.S. practical steps will be shaped precisely in this way.

Question: Was the Cyprus question touched upon in Vienna in the discussion of international issues? And how do you regard the fact that the Cyprus problem has remained outstanding for many years?

Answer: There was no special discussion on the Cyprus issue, but it was touched upon. I must say that the Soviet Union has been and remains a supporter of a peaceful settlement of this problem with the appropriate protection of the interests of both the Greek and Turkish communities. We would like to see the success of the talks being held on the Cyprus issue. They are conducted unevenly, in zigzags. But it must be believed that the final result will be acceptable to both communities, and that Cyprus will exist as a united independent, sovereign and nonaligned state.

Question: Could you touch upon in somewhat greater detail on basic trends in the SALT II talks?

Answer: I must say that there has been no more or less detailed discussion of the question of SALT II. If I went into detail, it would be a summary of the Soviet stand, or of something close to the Soviet stand. Only the basic trends, the outlines of the future talks were discussed. But I want to draw your attention to some aspects.

Successful progress of the forthcoming talks on concluding a third treaty on the limitation of strategic weapons is possible only with due regard for the factors influencing the strategic situation in the world, including in Europe. If it is deciphered, and a simple language is used instead of the algebraic language, it can be said as follows: Success is possible only when the talks cover the question of the American forward based facilities i.e. the U.S. military bases, of which there is enough both in Europe and outside Europe, and which are known to be trained in the military-strategic respect at the Soviet Union. The American side knows it well.

Question: What could you say on the state of things at various other disarmament talks in the light of the discussion of these issues at the Vienna meeting?

Answer: I have already mentioned most of the issues, on which talks are being held. I spoke, and comparatively in detail, on the subject of possibility of an agreement on force and arms cuts in central Europe. This question remains open so far. I also spoke of complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. There are delays here, although the main difficulties have been overcome. If our partners had a little more common sense, the agreement would be ready for signing. I also spoke of a ban on the radiological weapons. This agreement is under discussion, and it is being drafted. I must say that this question is the most promising one. It will apparently be brought to an end, and the distance between this moment and the signing of an appropriate agreement is shrinking. The talks on a ban on chemical weapons are progressing with difficulty. We are doing on our party everything possible. We shall see what the future will show. Now about the question of antisatellite systems. It is a difficult question, because we do not agree with the Americans on some of its component parts, and on others the Americans do not agree with us. In the final analysis, it can be said that the American side is not free from the striving to gain unilateral advantages. As soon as this is eliminated the road to an agreement will be cleared. A limitation of the sale and supplies of conventional weapons has already been spoken of. These talks have been suspended by the American side without any convincing reasons. Now the question of the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean area. We are for an agreement. It is necessary not only to India, but also to other littoral states. It is necessary to the Soviet Union and the United States. It is necessary to the world. To say nothing of the direct results an agreement on this issue would bring in a warm stream into international atmosphere. This would be a good thing. Meanwhile, the Americans have created there a big military base on Diego Garcia Island, and over the years' break at the talks they have done everything for strengthening this base. This is happening in full view of everybody, and the Americans know that we know about it. We know they know that we know. (animation among the audience).

Question: Is the date of your visit to Spain fixed?

Answer: The precise date is not fixed. The question is being examined positively. We would like to maintain and develop good relations with Spain.

Question: Was anything said in Vienna about the nonalignment movement and the forthcoming conference in Havana?

Answer: There was no special talk about the conference, but the nonalignment movement was touched upon. On our side the well-known position was outlined: The Soviet Union supports the nonalignment movement because of its anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, anti-racialist character, it promotes the cause of peace and international detente. The American side did not particularly develop its views and positions. I am at a loss therefore to say precisely what is the concrete view held by the U.S. administration regarding the conference in Cuba.

Question: How, in your view, will the Vienna summit influence the general process of detente?

Answer: The Vienna meeting is a big and serious step promoting the deepening of detente. I don't know whether all the major international measures of recent years even taken together can compare with the impact of this meeting on the world situation. First of all because here was a meeting by the leaders of the most powerful states, most powerful also militarily. So, however strong the words one would use speaking of the meeting's impact on detente, on the international situation, there is hardly any danger of an overstatement. And it is the duty of politicians and states to take advantage of the more favourable conditions that have now shaped out for resolving the questions that are still outstanding.

In conclusion Andrey Gromyko thanked the attending pressmen for their interest and expressed the wish for an objective coverage of the press conference by the press.

EDITORIAL PRAISES SOLIDARITY, INTERNATIONALISM OF CEMA COUNTRIES

LD251423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Solidarity of Fraternal Peoples"]

[Text] This year the fraternal peoples are celebrating the 30th anniversary of CEMA. CEMA unites 10 socialist states of Europe, Asia and America with a population of 435 million. The main result of the cooperation among these countries is that, for the first time on an international scale, economic relations based on the principles of equality, fraternal mutual assistance and socialist internationalism, the planned running of the economy, and the unity of the interests of each country and of the community as a whole have emerged and have become firmly established in practice.

CEMA's fruitful activity has become a graphic demonstration of the remarkable achievements of world socialism, embodying the main line of its development--the trend toward the unity and cohesion of the fraternal peoples. Under the leadership of the Marxist Leninist parties they have firmly established true internationalist relations in the socialist community's great family.

"The character of these relations itself is such," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked, "that not only the parties, not only the state organs, but also the working masses themselves take a direct and active part in building them. Sincere feelings of friendship, comradely interest in each other's successes, the understanding of the commonality of their destinies, mutual sympathy and respect are entering increasingly deeply the consciousness of millions and millions of people....and let our enemies be under no illusions. The cohesion of the socialist community is indestructible.

The fraternal countries have achieved a high level of cooperation in all the basic spheres of social life. The solidarity of like-minded people, the builders of a new world, is clearly manifested today both in political, ideological and economic cooperation, and also in the broad exchange of experience in solving topical tasks, and in the joint struggle of millions against the threat of a new war, for peace and social progress.

The consistent strengthening of the fraternal peoples' solidarity is visibly reflected in the systematic contacts between party and state leaders of the community's countries. The recent friendly visit to Hungary by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was an event of great international significance. Having examined the visit's results of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers fully approved the delegation's activity and expressed profound satisfaction with its results. It was noted that the joint declaration adopted in Budapest represents a very full program for the further deepening of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation.

In the process of building communism and socialism our peoples are constantly coming up against new phenomena and new problems. In solving them effectively the fraternal states are helped by the exchange of experience and knowledge, by agreement on their positions regarding main policy issues and by the coordination of creative plans. Alongside summit meetings, other forms of such cooperation have become a part of daily practice. This cooperation is implemented at the level of the local organs of people's power, party, trade union and other public organizations and labor collectives. The ties of fraternity and the development of international socialist competition are becoming increasingly fruitful and are assuming an increasingly large scale.

For almost a quarter of a century now the Warsaw Pact has formed the firm basis for political and defense cooperation among the European socialist states. It has served and does serve as a reliable instrument of our common peaceful policy, and its activity embodies the spirit of solidarity of the fighters for peace and international security. The community countries act on a united front to implement proposals on effective measures in the sphere of curbing the arms race and disarmament and the radical improvement of the international political climate.

Unswervingly guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching and the principles of proletarian internationalism, communists and the broad masses of the new world's working people are demonstrating through actual deeds a remarkable feature of their class solidarity--the readiness to render fraternal support and assistance to other detachments of the world communist movement and anti-imperialist liberation forces. The workers of socialist states, like the workers' movement in capitalist countries, are displaying to the world examples of high internationalist consciousness. Solidarity with heroic Vietnam is a striking illustration of this.

Struggling for the improvement of the political climate, and for the possibility of concentrating the resources and efforts of peoples wholly upon creative goals, the countries of socialism are creating the basis for further progress in the sphere of broad economic cooperation. Life graphically confirms that the coordination of national economic plans, the deepening of production sharing and specialisation, the collective resolution of the most important problems of the economy and of scientific and technical development within the framework of the comprehensive program for the socialist economic integration of CEMA member countries, and the growth of reciprocal trade are opening up new opportunities to strengthen the community countries' economic potential and to further enhance the living standard of the masses.

Our country's communists highly value the close cooperation and the indestructible solidarity of the peoples of the new world. "The strengthening of the positions of world socialism and all progressive forces," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" states, "creates favorable conditions for communist building and the launching of an ideological offensive against imperialism and hegemonism, militarism and reaction."

The unity and cohesion of fraternal parties and socialist community peoples is an important factor in the growth of its international influence. Relying on collective experience they organize their joint activity in the political, economic and defense sphere in such a way as to meet the demands of the universal struggle for peace and the social progress of mankind in the best way.

TASS COMMENTATOR REPORTS CEMA PROGRESS OVER 30 YEARS

LD250940 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

The 33rd meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) is open in Moscow on Tuesday. The CMEA heads of government will discuss the results of cooperation in 30 years of the CMEA's activities. The Soviet delegation is led by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The CMEA now has a membership of ten socialist states of Europe, Asia and America, which take up 18.7 percent of the world territory. The CEMA population is 435 millions--10.4 percent of the population of the globe.

Cooperation in all spheres of life, socialist integration have become a powerful accelerator of the economic growth of the countries of the socialist community. If early in the 1950's these states accounted for about 18 percent of the world industrial production, they now account for a third of the total world production.

The pace of growth of the CMEA national income is approximately three times higher than that in developed capitalist countries, and of industrial production--4 times higher.

Particularly impressive are the successes of socio-economic development of the CMEA member-countries in the recent years. The gross industrial output in 1978, as compared with 1970, increased by 72 percent and in the countries, members of the European Economic Community--by 19 percent. In 1950 the CMEA was largely lagging behind the EEC in steel production, but in 1978 the countries of the socialist community smelted 211 million tons of steel, whereas the EEC--131 millions. The CMEA produced 1,613,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy, while the EEC--1,163,000 million kilowatt-hours.

Cooperation in the CMEA framework has made it possible for industrially backward, agrarian states to turn into countries with the industrial pattern of the economy. The example is Mongolia, with its share of industrial output now accounting for more than 60 percent of the total production of the national economy.

The CMEA member-countries are characterised by the steadily growing well-being of the population. The wages and salaries are systematically on the rise, free medical attendance and free education are ensured for the population. All able-bodied citizens have employment: Over three decades, the number of workers and employees in the CMEA national economy increased by 100 millions.

Elaboration of long-term special programs of cooperation in different spheres of material production play a major role in the development of the CMEA's economic integration. Three of them--energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture and food industry--were approved at the last year's meeting. Other long-term special programs of cooperation--in meeting the requirements of the CMEA member-countries in manufactured consumer goods, and also in the development of transport links, including questions of ensuring the necessary machines, equipment and materials--are planned to be submitted for consideration of the 33rd meeting.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW FOR CEMA SESSION

LD251950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the CEMA session: From the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and premier;

From the GDR, led by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

From the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

From the Mongolian People's Republic, led by Jambyn Batmorkh, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Ilie Verdet, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister;

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, led by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and federal premier.

The delegations were met by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

CEMA Session Opens

ID270712 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 26 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--The 33rd CMEA session, attended by the heads of government of the CMEA member countries, was opened here today.

COMMISSION FOR PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY MEETS

ID201948 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Jun 79 ID

[Text] The Commission on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy of the Socialist Economic Community, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, is discussing at its meeting in Moscow prospects for the development of the nuclear energy industry until the year 1990. By that time Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Cuba are to build, with Soviet assistance, nuclear power plants with a total capacity of 37 million kilowatts. Addressing the meeting, the commission chairman Andronik Petrosyants of the Soviet Union has underlined that stations of this kind operating in the socialist countries have proved reliable, economic and safe.

SOCIALIST BLOC TU DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW FOR CONFERENCE

ID140953 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 3 ID

[Unattributed Report: "Delegations' Arrival"]

[Text] Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia arrived in Moscow 11 June for a conference of secretaries of the socialist countries' trade union centers on the questions of trade unions' participation in educating children and adolescents. The delegations are headed by: Panka Babukova, secretary of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions; Gyula Virizlay, secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council; (Zyong Suan Ngiyen); member of the Vietnamese federation of Trade Unions Executive Committee and chairman of the Education Workers Trade Union Central Committee; Harald Buehl, secretary of the Free German Trade Union Federation Central Board; (K. Zardykhon), secretary of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; Irena Sroczyńska, secretary of the Polish Central Council of Trade Unions; Aurel Duca, secretary of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions Central Council; and Bedrich Kacirek, secretary of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Central Council. The delegations were met at Sheremet'yev Airport by AUCCTU Secretaries A.P. Kiryukova and L.A. Zemlyannikova, V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Department for Relations with the Socialist Countries' trade Unions, and other AUCCTU executives.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD230110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign political commentator; with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Vitaliy Georgiyevich Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and Anatoliy Krasikov, TASS observer]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Good day, esteemed comrades. We have selected the following subjects for our broadcast today on the basis of letters we have received: the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms, the Soviet Union and the developing countries and the role of the Vatican in international life. There will no doubt be other answers which are of interest to you.

Vienna Summit, SALT II

And so, in Vienna on 18 June, there took place the signing of the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms. This event, which is a great and important one for the cause of peace, took place in Vienna's Hofburg Palace and crowned the labor and struggle of many years. The struggle for SALT II, which our party and the Soviet state conducted, was not an easy one. State, political and social figures of many countries and the foreign press note the outstanding personal contribution of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in this tremendous piece of work for the benefit of the peaceful future of peoples.

Britain's THE GUARDIAN said, for example, that the Soviet leader created a great impression on the American participants in the talks through his efforts on behalf of continuing the process of limiting the arms race. There is no doubt that a positive attitude toward SALT II predominates in world public opinion. The leaders of a number of states have voiced their support for it--states of various social systems, among which are the socialist and capitalist countries of Europe, Japan, India, Afghanistan and dozens of others.

Their assessment of the treaty is unambiguous--a fresh important step has been made in checking the arms race and consequently in safeguarding peace. The treaty has been signed but the struggle around it continues. It must be ratified by the U.S. Senate, for whose consideration President Carter is submitting the treaty.

The start of debate in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has already been scheduled for 9 July. The treaty will then be submitted for the consideration of two other Senate committees--those on armed forces and on intelligence. Final debate on the SALT II agreement by the full Senate is planned for September. American newspapers are now actively predicting the fate of a treaty that has only just been signed in Vienna, often interpreting its contents differently. Therefore, in my view, it would be advisable to examine some of its aspects in detail. We have been requested to do this by, in particular, Comrades (Kirilev) from Chernigov Oblast, Yakovlev from Krasnoyarsk, (Sukhartyuk) from Vinnitsa Oblast and many others. We have acquainted international journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin with your letters, esteemed comrades, he has just returned from Vienna. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich:

[Anichkin] The new Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic arms is provided for by the terms of the Vladivostok accord. By 1981 both sides can possess 2,400 nuclear weapons delivery units each. After this, this level must be 2,250 units.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, obviously in speaking about the new treaty is must be noted that it embraces for the first time all types of strategic weapons carriers--that is, intercontinental ballistic ground-based missiles, ballistic missiles launched from submarines and strategic bombers. For the first time the agreement fixes full equality on both sides regarding the total quantity of all means of delivery. The number of warheads which can be mounted on one missile is restricted for the first time. The agreement also provides for a qualitative limitation to the arms race. For instance, each side can develop only one new system of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

[Anichkin] The agreement is valid until 1985. The Soviet-American agreement will also help breathe life into other talks now being conducted, for instance on the universal and total ban on nuclear arms tests and on the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe. The new treaty is realistic and specific. It has been built on the principle of equality and equal security. Its verification is subject to reliable supervision. On the subject of the treaty, one obviously must mention yet another aspect--that the agreement has been reached on the basis of judicious compromise. Naturally, each side would like to see the text of the treaty different in some respects and more advantageous to itself. But each side had to forgo something, taking into account the legitimate interests of the partner. Any attempts to shake this complex structure erected with such difficulty, to substitute any of its components and to move it closer to oneself have no prospects. The whole structure could collapse with serious and even dangerous consequences for our relations and for the state of peace as a whole. It goes without saying that this agreement is a judicious compromise, taking into account the interests of both sides. This is a very important, practical disarmament measure. But it cannot fully halt the arms race. Much still must be done to dam other channels for building up weapons arsenals.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the most urgent international issues were analyzed at the Vienna meeting. Could you talk about this in somewhat more detail?

[Anichkin] Bilateral Soviet-American relations as well as a number of major fundamental matters pertaining to the international situation were discussed in the summit talks in Vienna. Comrade Brezhnev and the U.S. President got to know each other personally in Vienna and this, as you well know, provides better opportunities for finding ways of solving difficult and complex issues and to reach mutual understanding. How the needle of the barometer of the international climate oscillates in this or that direction also depends to a considerable extent of the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and this is well known to everyone. When Soviet-American relations develop favorably and constructively, then the tendency toward peaceful relations also begins to predominate in other spheres of international life and in various regions of the world. Quite recent history furnishes sufficient pieces of evidence for this. A constructive concept in Soviet-American relations has been created which is based on such important documents as the "principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States" and the "agreement on averting nuclear war." On their basis and through mutual efforts it has been possible to eliminate hotbeds of tension and to achieve new accords. Suffice it to recall that it was through joint efforts that the armed conflict in the Near East in the autumn of 1973 was eliminated.

Another example was the successful staging of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Its outcome is yielding good results not only in the political but also in other spheres in the life of peoples of the European Continent. The development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States on the principles of peaceful coexistence is not simply a good wish. Life itself has prompted the two powers to move onto the road of cooperation in drawing up acceptable compromises in the interests of curbing the arms race and decreasing the threat of a nuclear war. There can be no other road. If the Soviet Union and the United States do not find ways and means of checking and limiting the arms race, the threat of a nuclear catastrophe will grow. Another thing is also very important: The treaty signed in Vienna on limiting strategic arms can have a beneficial influence on smoothing out and improving Soviet-American relations, and in the final analysis can promote renewing the international atmosphere and safeguarding political stability in the world.

On the other hand, the results of the Vienna summit meeting show that the mechanism of detente can operate effectively. The constructive solution of problems, the most complex and difficult ones, can be found at the table of peaceful talks. In other words, this meeting has demonstrated once again the value of detente. Reports coming in from various parts of the world testify to the fact that the majority of state and political figures from the most varied countries welcome the signing of the treaty on limiting strategic arms; they welcome the outcome of the summit meeting. The results of the Vienna meeting, as has been noted everywhere, deserve universal approval since they serve the purposes of curbing the arms race, of disarmament and the development of peaceful relations between countries with different political and social systems. World public opinion has assessed the Vienna meeting as useful, business-like and constructive. People of good will welcome the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, thanks to the steadfast efforts of which this meeting was made possible. They pay a tribute of respect to the architect of the detente policy, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Soviet Ties With Developing Nations

[Kosovan] Many of our listeners ask how trade and economic relations are developing between the Soviet Union and the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Such questions are included in letters from (Yemelyanov) of Orenburg, (Kuchmatov) of Moskonskaya Oblast, (Panteleyev) of Chernovtskaya Oblast, and other listeners. Esteemed comrades, we have invited Vitaliy Georgiyevich Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Please begin, Vitaliy Georgiyevich.

[Morozov] The constant development of relations of friendship and cooperation with the newly liberated countries and active support for their anti-imperialist struggle for true equal rights, political independence and economic self-sufficiency, the normalization of international trade and economic relations form one of the main lines of the foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet Government. We are doing and will continue to do everything, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress, to develop and strengthen friendship with those who really want it. We are linked with the great majority of states which have arisen as a result of the breakdown of the colonial system by deep devotion to peace and freedom and aversion to any form of aggression or overlordship or the exploitation of one country by another. This community of basic aims forms rich and fruitful soil on which our friendship will continue to grow and flourish.

This consistent political line is backed up by practical deeds in the trade and economic sphere. At the recently ended fifth UNCTAD conference session in Manila, it was noted that the program for long-term trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation by the Soviet Union with the developing countries is being vigorously and successfully implemented. Trade turnover with these countries, for the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, increased by more than 50 percent. To a decisive extent, this was connected with the expansion of economic cooperation.

[Kosovan] Vitaliy Georgiyevich, with which developing countries does the USSR co-operate in trade and economic affairs?

[Morozov] At present the Soviet Union has agreements on economic and technical cooperation with 63 developing countries. Deliveries of sets of Soviet equipment made on the basis of these agreements for building industrial enterprises and other projects in the past 3 years alone have increased by approximately 63 percent. With the assistance of the Soviet Union, over 600 projects have been completed in the developing countries and more than 460 are under construction. With our assistance, about 800,000 qualified workers and specialists with secondary and higher qualifications have been trained for the developing countries.

[Kosovan] Vitaliy Georgiyevich, could you cite some specific examples of such cooperation?

[Morozov] Economic and technical cooperation is developing successfully between the Soviet Union and India. This has gained new impetus as a result of the recently completed talks in Moscow between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Republic of India. Over 50 projects have been completed or are in progress in India, in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the coal, oil and gas industries, engineering and power generation.

Multifarious and comprehensive assistance in the development of Afghanistan characterizes our cooperation with that country. Over 60 percent of the industrial production of the country's states sector comes from Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation projects. This includes natural gas, fertilizer, electricity generation and others.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq is making a significant contribution to implementing the plan for the country's economic development, including the comprehensive development of oil sites in northern Rumaylah and Naf-Khaneh, the construction of oil pipelines, and building railways, engineering and power generation enterprises and enterprises in other industries.

In Syria, with Soviet assistance, the Euphrates hydraulic power complex has been built, with a power station which provides 80 percent of the electricity generated in the country. A petroleum extraction industry has been created. Over 1,400 km of railways have been built.

Economic cooperation with Turkey has a history extending over almost 50 years. One important project is the metal works at Iskenderun. There are also aluminium works and oil refineries. A dam and huge reservoir are being built on the border Akhuryan River and there are other projects.

Economic and technical cooperation with Algeria is developing successfully. One of Africa's biggest metal works is being built there, at El-Hadjar.

Over 200 projects have been completed or are in progress with our country's assistance, in the countries of tropical Africa. These include a bauxite mining complex in Guinea, an oil refinery in Ethiopia, a cement plant in Mali and power-generation and agricultural enterprises, teaching establishments and hospitals.

There are favorable prospects for economic cooperation with the countries of Latin America--Peru, Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, Venezuela and Jamaica.

The progressive principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit which have been laid down in the economic relations between our country and developing countries have won general recognition today.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Vitaliy Georgiyevich.

Vatican Policies

We have received several letters expressing interest in the policies of the Vatican. Thus, Muscovite Sergey Petrovich Ivanov asks whether there have been changes in the papacy's foreign policy line since the election of John Paul II to the Vatican throne. (Chapalov) from Kiev and Kozlov from the town of Mytischchi in Moskovskaya Oblast would like an answer to the question of how the recent visit to Poland by the Pope of Rome ended. A number of radio listeners have asked us to recount in detail the role and place of the Vatican in world politics as a whole. We asked TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov to answer all these questions.

Anatoliy Andreyevich, you worked for several years in Rome and were officially accredited at that time as a Soviet correspondent at the papal throne. Tell us, is the international role of the Vatican really so great?

[Krasikov] How shall I explain it? Back around the middle ages the popes of Rome enjoyed greater power, considerably greater than they do now. The papal state then included extensive territory in Italy. The popes crowned kings and emperors and also deposed them. They functioned as supreme judges in disputes between states. Here is a instance: just a year after Christopher Columbus' journey to the new world it was precisely the pope of Rome--at that time it was the not unknown Alexander VI of Borgia--who divided South America between the Spanish and Portuguese colonialists. That was, I would remind you, in 1493.

[Kosovan] Is that not the same border which is currently in dispute between Argentina and Chile?

[Krasikov] The very same one. Incidentally, as we have mentioned the Chilean-Argentinian dispute over ownership of islands in the Beagle Channel has this year been put to the Vatican to find a solution. But this, of course, is a unique case. In general, the papal throne has long since ceased to play the role on the international scene which it held 5, 6, or 7 centuries ago.

Now, after the Garibaldi victory over the pope's troops in the second half of the last century Italy was united into a single state. And what was left then under the supreme power of the church was just a tiny bit of Rome. A mere 44 hectares. The number of people permanently resident there now is less than 1,000, and they are mainly attendants and officials. Vatican City officially has only 400 people. So the Vatican today is a dwarf state. It is even smaller than say Andorra, Monaco or the principality of Lichtenstein.

[Kosovan] So the role of the Vatican on the international scene can be compared with that of other dwarf states?

[Krasikov] No, I would not say that. When we talk of the Vatican we must always bear in mind that this is a special kind of state. Its head--the pope of Rome--is simultaneously the pontiff of the Catholic Church and in this position he continues to enjoy influence in many countries, including some of the major Western countries. Suffice it to say that at the time when I was accredited as TASS correspondent to the Vatican the Catholic Kennedy was president of the United States, the Catholic De Gaulle was president of France, the Catholic Adenauer was chancellor of West Germany, and the Catholic Segni was president of Italy. And that list could probably be extended. These are just a few names of state leaders who professed Catholicism. But apart from the leaders there are also the Catholic masses. Official figures put the total number of Catholics in the world at over 600 million, and even if one assumes these figures are inflated, there is all the same no doubt that indeed many millions of people attend Catholic churches and hear Catholic priests, who in their turn lend an attentive ear to what is being said in the Vatican. I would recall that according to one of the dogmas of the Catholic Church the pope of Rome is infallible: that is, he cannot make a mistake.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, the church has nevertheless changed its position on a number of occasions in recent decades regarding many important issues.

[Krasikov] Quite right. It has made changes, just as the conditions in which it finds itself acting have changed. And by the way, its leaders were selected accordingly. In the times of fascism and World War II the pope was Pius XII, who in the world had been Eugenio Pacelli. He applauded Hitler and Mussolini and declared a crusade against the communists.

Then during the years of the cold war this pope rapidly switched his orientation toward the Americans and, following Dulles and the founders of NATO, did everything he could to set his papacy against the Soviet Union.

Upon the death of Pius XII the Venetian Patriarch Roncalli was elected to the papal throne. He refused to take the name Pius XIII and thereby effectively broke the link of inheritance with his predecessors--Pius X, Pius XI and Pius XII. So this pope went down in history as John XXIII, and the masses of Catholics, the popular masses, called him the pope of peace. Indeed, he did make an abrupt change of direction in Vatican policies. First, he called for greater tolerance toward those distant from Catholicism. But the chief thing, in my view, was the fact that John XXIII came out as a resolute champion of relaxation of international tension and an advocate of rapprochement between peoples. I recall well that Pope John XXIII assured me of the feelings of sympathy he nurtured for our country. The rule of John XXIII was not really very long. But it left a deep imprint on the whole life of the Catholic Church. And his successor, Paul VI, continued the same policy, though with some slight variations, which were inevitable, I suppose. And incidentally, from this pope too I heard warm words for the Soviet people and for our soviet country.

Last year Pope Paul VI died. He was succeeded by Cardinal Lucciani, who decided to combine in his name as pope those of both his predecessors: he called himself John Paul I. To judge from this indication the new pope apparently intended to pursue the line begun by them. But he did not have time to do this, since a month later he himself died. And so, in the last year, 1978, the Vatican throne was occupied in turn by three men: Paul VI, John Paul I, and finally John Paul II.

[Kosovan] And indeed this is the first non-Italian pope there has been for several centuries, isn't that so?

[Krasikov] Quite right. Despite the long-standing tradition requiring that the pope be elected from among the Italian cardinals, this time the man elevated to the supreme position in the Vatican was a Pole: the 58-year-old cardinal from Krakow, Karol Wojtyla. Incidentally, such a decision had become possible thanks to the fact that John XXIII and Paul VI had considerably extended the composition of the College of Cardinals by bringing in a large number of foreigners.

[Kosovan] To judge from the name of the present pope, he presumably intends to pursue the line begun by John and Paul?

[Krasikov] I would not rush to any definitive conclusions, to give a categorical definition of the Wojtyla line, since not even a year has passed since his accession to the papal throne.

[Kosovan] But why? Do you have doubts?

[Krasikov] I would not call them doubts but rather expectations. The pope must be given a certain amount of time to find himself and define his own place and role both in the church and in the modern world as a whole. Only then can conclusions be drawn.

[Kosovan] But surely he has taken some steps already?

[Krasikov] Yes, but a complete assessment of their significance cannot be made.

Let us start with his first public utterance as Pope John Paul II. He addressed pilgrims who had gathered in St Peter's Square in the Vatican--this was on 22 October last year--and he appealed for wider cooperation and for the establishment of a climate of trust between states. Then, in the second half of December the pope sent a message to heads of state and major political figures throughout the world, and once again he called on them to bring up their citizens, above all young people, in the spirit of peace. And finally John Paul II received leaders of southern African liberation movements and thereby effectively underlined his solidarity with their struggle against racism.

But then almost simultaneously he made several friendly gestures toward the ultraconservative Bishop Marcel Lefevre, who had been removed from office by Paul VI.

And then in January, on arrival in Mexico, he supported the conservative section of the local clergy against those progressive priests favoring greater social justice. Speaking in Monterrey, the de facto capital of the Mexican monopolies, he called on workers to cooperate with capitalists. And the leftwing Catholic press in Latin America then wrote sorrowfully about a return to the spirit of Pius XII.

Finally, there are several extremely ambiguous statements attributable to John Paul II on the question of relations with non-Catholic Christians. These statements also contained some notes rather more characteristic of Pius XII than of his successors.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, how did the pope's visit to Poland go?

[Krasikov] On the whole, calmly--unsensationally, as journalists say. The reactionary press in the West predicted that the arrival of the head of the Roman Catholic Church in his homeland would cause great incidents. But nothing of the sort happened.

Pope Wojtyla was greeted worthily, as one should greet the leader of a foreign state. He was received by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee--who by the way also met Pope Paul VI in the Vatican. And John Paul II made a tour of the country. He visited, in particular, the former fascist concentration camp at Oswiecim, and in speaking there he paid tribute to the bravery and heroism of the Russian, Polish and other peoples who fought in the war against the fascist invaders, for freedom and a happy future. The pope again spoke up on this occasion for peace throughout the world. Certainly the church leader, addressing the believers, also spoke at length on purely religious questions.

At the same time, in many of the pope's speeches--the pope being a Pole by nationality--satisfaction was expressed at the development of Poland and the growth of its prestige, of the present achievements of the people. The PZPR organ TRYBUNA LUDU wrote in this connection: We have every right to consider his words a recognition of the results of the socioeconomic development of the Polish People's Republic. And further--I quote: We have never concealed or tried to play down the significance of the objective distinctions between the philosophy of the Polish Roman Catholic Church and Marxist ideology. While recognizing them as a real element of the modern world, socialist Poland is guided in this matter by its own constitution which separates the church from the state. At the same time, the Polish People's Republic observes the principles of freedom of religion. While remaining faithful to Marxist-Leninist ideology, the PZPR has more than once demonstrated--and this was also apparent during the pope's visit--that it consistently seeks the agreement and cooperation of all Poles for the benefit of the homeland, regardless of their attitude to religion, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

So that is how matters stand concerning the results of the visit by the Roman pope to Poland. As for the rest of it, as I said, we shall see what we shall see.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

VISHNEVSKIY REVIEWS U.S.-USSR RELATIONS, SALT TALKS

LD251301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Sergey Vishnevskiy untitled "International Interview"]

[Text] It was with the most lively interest that the people of various countries welcomed the news coming out of the talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter. The results of the Vienna meeting are now being attentively studied and extensively discussed worldwide.

Wherever people live and whatever their occupation, they cannot fail to be concerned at the most burning and urgent problem of international life which occupied the main place on the agenda of the Soviet-U.S. talks--how to curb the very dangerous arms race. No one can be indifferent to the task of defending the most precious and sacred human right--the right to life.

The hopes were justified. The Vienna meeting brought specific, real results helping to limit the arms race, strengthen the relaxation of international tension and consolidate world peace.

The Austrian writer Stefan Zweig spoke of the sum of obstacles surmounted as the yardstick of achievement. You involuntarily recall these words when you think back over the long, hard process of achieving the strategic arms limitation accords (SALT). Obstacles arose at the very first round of the talks almost 10 years ago. You recall the lowering November sky over Helsinki, the coldly impenetrable face of Pentagon expert Paul Nitze (at the time he stealthily tried to "smother the child at birth" and now he openly heads the hawks' campaign against SALT) and the standard pessimistic prognosis of U.S. diplomats and correspondents: "Nothing will come of it." The U.S.-military-industrial complex gave a hostile reception to the very idea of curbing the arms race.

Active efforts on the part of the Soviet Union and a display of realism across the Atlantic were needed to achieve the first Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement (SALT I) in 1972. The sides agreed to embark immediately on the elaboration of a new, broader agreement. The militarist forces made considerable efforts to wreck the talks or to deadlock them. In his memoirs former U.S. President R. Nixon admits that in the summer of 1974 the Pentagon blocked the conclusion of the treaty, making deliberately unacceptable demands for unilateral concessions by the USSR. Subsequently the hawks sabotaged by every means the implementation of the November 1974 Vladivostok accord which defined the specific outlines of SALT II. The tense confrontation between the opponents and supporters of military detente in Washington's corridors of power continued for almost 7 years (and is continuing now).

It is useful to recall all this now in order to be fully aware of what purposeful, strenuous work had to be done to overcome the obstacles erected by the militarists on the path to the signing of the treaty. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government fulfilled actively and tirelessly the order of our party's 25th congress--to do everything possible to complete the preparation of a new strategic arms limitation agreement between the USSR and the United States.

The fundamental principle of equality and identical security which the USSR tirelessly upheld ultimately became the point of departure at the talks and prompted correct, specific solutions. It lay at the basis of the SALT II treaty.

The treaty goes considerably further than the SALT I agreement. This can be seen at once if we compare it with the 1972 interim agreement consisting of eight small articles. The new document is a complex, very detailed structure in which every word and every figure is carefully weighed and considered. This is natural, for we are dealing with an extraordinarily dangerous strategic weapon. The essence of the treaty is the quantitative limitation of armaments and the curbing of their qualitative improvement. Equal limits (or ceilings) are set for each side's nuclear weapon delivery vehicles. Definite reductions in existing types of such weapons are planned. Their modernization and the creation of new systems are substantially restricted.

Of course, not everything in the treaty accords with the Soviet side's desires. In some respects it could have been better. But it is a sensible compromise and a fair balance of the two countries' interests.

SALT II is not an end in itself. The preamble to the treaty enshrines the two sides' intention to embark in the very near future on talks on further limiting and reducing strategic offensive arms (SALT III). The joint statement defines the principles and basic directions of these talks.

The implementation of the Soviet-U.S. accords opens up new opportunities for preventing the buildup of nuclear missile arsenals and insuring their effective quantitative and qualitative limitation. The solution of this task would be a new stage in curbing the nuclear arms race and would open the way to a substantial arms reduction and to the realization of the supreme aim: the complete cessation of the production and the liquidation of stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

There is no task more important or more urgent for mankind than halting the arms race. Having inscribed this cardinal idea in the Soviet-American joint communique, the heads of the two greatest powers voiced their intention to make every effort to attain this goal. It is pleasing that the Vienna meeting paid special attention to questions of reducing the danger of war and these problems occupy a central place in the communique. There was a useful exchange of experience regarding multilateral and Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and conventional arms limitation and disarmament. The successful completion of these talks was declared a common goal. The implementation of the SALT II treaty is designed to encourage the speediest attainment of accords on military detente.

This was felt immediately at UN Headquarters and other international forums. UN Secretary General K. Waldheim noted the worldwide significance of SALT II and expressed the hope that the treaty might promote the elaboration of a more effective approach to the disarmament problem. The Geneva disarmament committee notes that the results of the Vienna meeting create favorable preconditions for effective steps to halt the arms race. The coordinated Soviet-U.S. proposal concerning a treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling and employment of radiological weapons will soon be submitted for the committee's examination. A bilateral accord on the basic elements of a treaty has already been reached.

The leaders of the socialist countries, of the majority of the Western states and many developing and nonaligned states assess the results of the Vienna talks as an important impetus to progress toward halting the arms race and eliminating the threat of war. Broad circles of the international public give the same assessment.

Far sighted foreign politicians and public figures suggest the immediate adoption of a practical approach to solving the problems of military detente. Thus H. Wehner, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany faction in Bonn's Bundestag, recommends activating the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The champions of the arms race have found themselves in a difficult situation. Their protracted attempts to wreck the signing of the SALT II treaty have failed. The approval of this document by the Western states is preventing the opposition from openly opposing the treaty's implementation. Obdurate hawks in the U.S. Senate are clearly in the minority. There are no more than 20 or so of them out of the total of 100 senators, and at least 34 votes are needed to reject the treaty's ratification. They are therefore refraining at present from any attack against the ratification. The shameful case of Senator H. Jackson who attacked SALT II hysterically ("better no treaty at all than this one") immediately engendered a squall of sharp criticism and a hail of gibes and forced the other militarist legislators to act more quietly and resourcefully.

They voice concern for U.S. "national security," but they have something quite different on their minds. They "cannot reconcile themselves to the existence of parity of strategic forces between the United States and the USSR," the New York TIMES explains. The hawks continue to dream of restoring lost U.S. nuclear missile superiority. They are infuriated by the commitment not to seek military superiority enshrined in the Soviet-U.S. joint communique.

The U.S. hawks are echoed by certain West European militarists. London's FINANCIAL TIMES flabbergasted its readers with the following sensation: "In reality so far it is only the Russians who have gained from the signing of the SALT II treaty." Naturally, the falsifiers produce no arguments.

The extensive positive comments worldwide on the results of the Vienna meeting are vivid testimony to the fact that real measures to curb the arms race accord with the fundamental interests of all countries.

The improvement in our relations with the United States initiated at the start of this decade was of decisive significance for weakening the threat of a new war and for strengthening peace. By the mid-seventies the process of the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations had come to a halt and a long period of stagnation ensued. Militarist circles across the Atlantic obstinately imposed on the Washington administrations actions running counter to the policy of detente. President G. Ford even placed an official ban on the very word "detente." Transatlantic newspapers bristled with headlines reading "End of Detente," "Cold War Again?"

Throughout this difficult period the Soviet Union consistently advocated returning relations with United States to a normal channel. Toward the end, after many blunders, Washington obviously realized the hopelessness and harmfulness of "anti-detente" for the United States itself.

Before the Vienna meeting between the USSR and U.S. leaders--the first in almost 5 years--various suggestions and forecasts appeared. There were also many false oracles who predicted a virtual confrontation at the conference table.

Now almost all commentators agree that the desire for mutual understanding and for the finding of mutually acceptable solutions for problems of bilateral and international relations was manifested at the talks. Opportunities are opening up for the more consistent expansion of spheres of cooperation between the two countries on the principled basis of total equality, identical security, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

In the words of the New York TIMES, "the sincere, realistic and equable nature of the talks helped to return Soviet-U.S. relations to a more tranquil channel."

Detente is continuing--that is the conclusion of Rome's IL MESSAGGERO. The press organs of the most diverse political orientations in various countries write in similar vein.

But there are also information media which, like Boston's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, regret that "we failed to induce the Russians to commit themselves to display restraint in regional conflicts." [paragraph continues]

These are echoes of the long-known unfounded story to the effect that there is some contradiction between the USSR's detente course and our solidarity with the national liberation movements. Currency is given to the strange "theory" of one Washington strategist regarding the "arc of crises" which the USSR is allegedly creating from West Africa to Central Asia in an attempt to encircle the Near East region and harm the West.

A whole series of materials published recently in the prestigious American journal, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, cogently proves the invalidity of this "theory." Not one of the regional events in the "arc" occurred at the initiative of the USSR or is being controlled by it, the journal notes. FOREIGN AFFAIRS accuses Washington politicians of a refusal to understand the sources of the national liberation movements. "The astonishing lack of understanding of the development of events in the third world and their bearing on U.S. security is a national scandal." However, it is quite easy to see that the liberation movements are not generated by external intrigues but spring up from the soil of neo-colonialist and racist oppression and exploitation of the peoples.

And if we are to talk about a "lack of restraint" in policy, this is displayed precisely by the imperialist states which blatantly interfere in the affairs of the young independent states and attempt to suppress the peoples' just struggle for freedom. The events of the past week also provide cogent evidence of this.

Whose missiles and shells are bringing death from the direction of Israel to peaceful inhabitants of Lebanon? They often bear the trademark of the NATO countries' weapons plants. Whose bullets and mines are killing freedom fighters in southern Africa? They bear the same trademark. What kind of military equipment is being used by the Nicaraguan dictator Somoza against the insurgent patriots as he attempts to drown the people's anger in blood? It bears the mark "made in USA." The past few days have been marked by new diplomatic and military-political maneuvers by Washington aimed at encouraging the annexationist aspirations of the Tel Aviv extremists, preserving the racist regimes in southern Africa, intimidating the peoples of the Persian Gulf region with the U.S. expeditionary forces which are being knocked together, and carrying out military interference in Nicaragua under cover of the OAS. Can all this be called restraint? Can the creation of new hotbeds of tension be called a manifestation of the detente policy?

However, peace, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for independence and territorial integrity, equality and mutually advantageous cooperation are all necessary and most important elements of detente. That is the USSR's invariable position in all areas of the world.

The active and consistent Soviet policy of struggle for peace, freedom and progress is encountering growing approval and support from the peoples, for it serves the vital interests of all mankind.

MONGOLIAN ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS MEET BUDDHIST DELEGATES

LD211330 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--June 21, TASS--Chairman of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, Nyamyn Luvsanchultem and Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural Tsedenambyn Gotov met today with members of a delegation of Buddhists, who participated in the Fifth General Assembly of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace. The guests were welcomed on behalf of the Mongolian Government by Tsedenambyn Gotov. He pointed out the great significance of the conference for further stepping up the struggle for peace, security and cooperation in the Asian Continent and highly evaluated efforts in this noble cause by the progressive Buddhist organisations affiliated in the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace.

LD222024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

Transport Cooperation Agreement

TASS NOTES SOVIET-U.S. EXPERIMENT ON WEIGHTLESSNESS

American specialists also took part in the investigations. Experiment leader on the American side, Doctor Sandler of NASA, told a TASS correspondent in an interview of his high opinion of the preparations and the conduct of this important work. The second stage of the study, he said, will be continued in July-August in the USA. An analysis of the fulfillment of the program and practical recommendations will be drawn up at the next regular session of the Soviet-American working group on space biology and medicine to be held in October at Houston.

BEIJING PROPAGANDA ON VIETNAMESE REFUGEE PROBLEM REFUTED

OW241024 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 23 Jun 79 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] To teach someone a lesson, to mete out punishment to someone--this is the kind of language used by the Beijing's hegemonists. However, as everyone knows, the attempt to teach Socialist Vietnam a bloody lesson ended with a painful consequence to the Beijing teachers. As the Washington POST noted, China was badly battered in the adventure and became notorious because of it. It seems also that this situation has made the Beijing leaders restless, and they are looking for any excuse and will adopt any means to bring still greater harm to the Vietnamese people and prevent heroic Vietnam from building for its socialist future. Beijing is preparing to seize upon and make a fuss about the so-called problem of Indochinese refugees, a problem exaggerated by the U.S. imperialists but totally refuted by the Vietnamese people.

The Beijing rebels against society regard this imperialist propaganda movement as an opportunity for them to launch a similar offensive against Vietnam and stir up anti-Vietnamese sentiments in all countries, particularly in Southeast Asia. But an ignominious defeat is still in store for the top-level ruling group in Beijing. All the world's progressive general public knows the real cause of the refugee problem about which the imperialist and Chinese propaganda machines are making a hue and cry. As a result of the sanguinary and ruthless aggression by U.S. imperialism against the people of the Indochinese countries, millions of Vietnamese people and hundreds of thousands of Lao and Kampuchean people have become refugees. The genocidal policy followed by Beijing's puppets in Kampuchea after the example of the Great Cultural Revolution has resulted in the death of 3 million people and the forced displacement of another 4 million people. It is also this policy that has forced hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean people to escape to Vietnam and Thailand to seek asylum.

The French paper L'HUMANITE has said: The political action called for by the Western countries and Beijing concerning the so-called refugees of Indochina is aimed at harming the SRV. Those who are making a hue and cry about the refugee problem today were silent yesterday when U.S. bombers were destroying many Vietnamese cities. Another French paper, the L'AUREOLE, described the propaganda movement on the refugee problem as a dangerous political gimmick. The paper noted that the purpose of this movement is to deal political blows to Hanoi.

Would it not be better for Beijing leaders to give thought to the problem of Chinese refugees? The Hong Kong authorities have proved that the number of Chinese refugees is increasing year after year. Recently the number has climbed into the hundreds of thousands. According to an AFP report, on 21 June a number of (?police) were sent to Hong Kong to prevent large numbers of people from illegally entering Hong Kong from China, and they are prepared to do so.

PRC SEEKS TO IMPLEMENT EXPANSIONIST PLANS IN NORTHEAST INDIA

LD221742 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Next, Radio Moscow commentator Boris Sergeyev takes a look at Beijing's new provocations. Here is what he writes:

Lately the Indian press has been focusing attention on the stepped-up activity of the underground separatist groups in the Union Territory of Mizoram and the regions in northeast India adjoining it. As a result of the terrorist acts of the separatists there are killed and wounded among civilians.

According to some reports published in the Indian press, some 3,000 armed separatists from the Mizo tribes tried to cross the border of Mizoram and infiltrate into the Cachar District in the state of Assam. The latest outbreak of violence in Mizoram can hardly be explained by internal reasons. At the same time, a number of circumstances and facts point clearly to the outside source of that new wave of tension in the northeast of India. Incidentally, Indian observers have stressed that repeatedly. At the end of last year and the beginning of this year, the Indian newspapers have been writing much about Beijing's carefully concealed spy ring which was uncovered in the northeast of India. Several months before the present events in Mizoram, more than 100 spies and subversive agents were sent to the northeast regions of India from the territory of China. They had gone through special training in Tibet in the so-called School of the Fighters of the Liberation Movement in Neighboring Countries. The arrested Chinese agents told all about that.

And another revealing fact: The chief minister of the Union Territory of Mizoram, Sailo, said that the latest outbreak of violence in the region took place after the chairman of the underground Mizo National Front, Laldenga, now under house arrest in Delhi, called on his now small group of supporters for vigorous action; and Laldenga is the man closely connected with Beijing. When he was free he established contacts with Beijing's special services. As a result, more than 1,000 separatists from Mizo tribes were trained as professional assassins in the Chinese military camps in the Yunnan Province. It is they who are now wandering in the jungles of Mizoram and attacking peaceful villages and government institutions.

And another thing is also clear: The arms received by the separatists from China are used when the order comes from the Chinese. It became recently that in the Yunnan Province a staff has been set up to direct the operations of all the separatist groups on the territory of India. The staff workers are professional Chinese military and representatives of Beijing's special services.

What objectives does Beijing have in mind when provoking tension in northeast regions in India? Here is what the newspaper PATRIOT says about it. By escalating the struggle of the separatists Beijing intends to increase pressure on India and to conduct talks with it on normalizing relations between the two countries from the position of strength.

When comparing all those facts, one inevitably comes to the conclusion that by supporting and provoking the subversive activity of the separatists Beijing seeks to implement its plans of expansionism in the northeast regions of India.

MITIN TERMS PRC MIDDLE EAST POLICY 'TWO-FACED'

OW250841 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 24 Jun 79 OW

[Excerpts] Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, alleged in his report to the NPC session that the Soviet Union is carrying out so-called subversive activities in the Near East. Now we present our observer Mitin's commentary on this, entitled "Shift the Blame Onto Others."

Not long ago, an international meeting was held in Beirut, Lebanon, to discuss the Camp David agreements and the unilateral deals between Israel and Egypt and their effect on the development of the Near East situation and their harmful political, economic and military consequences for the Arab people. Representatives of the Palestinian people and the people of a number of Arab countries highly evaluated the consistent internationalist stand of the Soviet Union in rendering effective support to the struggling Arabs. The Soviet Union resolutely supports the Arab people in their just struggle. In the course of his talks with U.S. President Carter in Vienna, Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet once again reiterated this principled stand. This is the evaluation of the Soviets' Near East policy by the Palestinians and other Arab people. They have ample reason to believe that the first socialist country in the world is their reliable friend and ally.

Naturally, the slanderous assertions dished up by Chinese propaganda and presented at the NPC session have nothing in common with such evaluations. Why is it that Beijing's leaders want to grossly distort the Soviet Near East policy? The crux of the matter is that Beijing's leaders themselves are pushing--to put it politely--a two-faced policy in the Near East. Everyone knows that Beijing's propaganda apparatus has been endlessly boasting that Beijing's leaders are good friends of the Arab people while occasionally hypocritically denouncing Israel and its expansionist policy [words indistinct]. This is one approach used by the Chinese leaders. In the other approach, however, they have supported the Camp David agreements, which practically all Arab people oppose. They are heaping praise on As-Sadat's capitulationist policy and have exaggerated it as a wise and peace-loving policy. In keeping with the resolution of the Baghdad conference, the Arab countries are severing all political and economic relations with Egypt and the As-Sadat regime and conducting a strict boycott against it. At the same time, however, the Chinese authorities are expanding their contacts with As-Sadat. Not long ago, a Chinese delegation went to Cairo to hold talks with the Egyptian authorities on expanding China's trade and economic ties with Egypt. In addition to this, the Chinese leaders and the As-Sadat regime have signed an agreement by which China will supply Egypt with large shipments of arms, including fighters, heavy tanks, guided missiles and other weapons. The Arab people are (furiously indignant) at this despicable action on the part of Beijing.

The Arab people are justified in asking this question: When the As-Sadat regime openly renounces its struggle against Zionism and Israel, who will the arms supplied by China be used against? These arms will be used against the Arab people because they are opposed to the continued occupation of Arab land by Israel and firmly oppose Cairo's capitulationist policy. The U.S. imperialists intend to use Egypt and Israel as their gendarmes in the Near East. By supporting Egyptian President as-Sadat, Beijing's leaders are openly assisting the implementation of this anti-Arab plan. This being the case, what is the purpose in Beijing hurling a few words of anger at Israel? Solely to conceal their anti-Arab policy in order to hoodwink Arab public opinion. Its attempts to slander the Soviet Near East policy are also meant to serve this purpose. The intention of Beijing's leaders is to shift the blame onto others. But the facts remain and any attempt to cover them up is tantamount to trying to smother a fire with a paper bag.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON PRESIDENT CARTER FAR EAST VISIT

Carter Arrival

LD241236 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The United States president, James Carter, has just arrived in Japan on an official visit. Police placed Tokyo and Haneda Airport, where President Carter's aircraft landed, under tightest security. Foreign observers consider the U.S. President's visit to Japan a as a step reflecting the U.S. determination to consolidate its presence in Asia. President Carter is accompanied by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. In Japan later, President Carter is to attend the economic summit of seven NATO capitalist countries, due to take place in Tokyo on the 28th and 29th of June.

Carter-Ohira Talks

LD252359 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1426 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 25 June--Talks started in the Japanese capital between Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira and U.S. President J. Carter.

During the talks the U.S. President will inform the prime minister of the results of the Vienna meeting, of the signing of the SALT II treaty, which has been assessed favorably by the Japanese Government.

The agenda of the talks being held on the eve of the Tokyo conference of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries on economic questions includes a discussion of measures to overcome the acute energy crisis which has gripped Western countries. There is also discussion of military-political aspects of the situation in Asia and in the Near East and bilateral Japanese-American relations.

As is clear from the interview by J. Carter to the South Korean news agency, the president will again confirm the U.S. intention to expand its military presence in the Pacific Ocean basin. There will also be discussion at the talks on the problem of the U.S. military presence in South Korea. J. Carter noted in his interview that Washington would continue to afford multiple support to the Seoul regime.

Local political observers note that the leaders of the two countries will pay special attention to the role of Japan in "insuring security" in Asia. J. Carter's observation that the United States intends to strengthen the ANZUS military bloc is seen here as a desire by Washington to attract Japan further to the realization of the U.S. regional military-strategic plans in the Far East. The newspaper AKAHATA writes in this connection that in national defense circles--the Japanese military authority--there is already talks about the country's joining ANZUS. In order to implement its plans, the U.S. side considers it essential for Japan to increase the development of its military potential. It is expected that the President will raise with the prime minister the question of "increasing the contribution" to "defense efforts", in other words, increasing military spending.

In the area of bilateral relations those taking part in the talks are concentrating on the continuing contradictions between the United States and Japan in the commercial and economic sphere.

Moscow Korean Radio Commentary

SK251218 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 24 Jun 79 SK

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] U.S. President Carter today embarks on a trip to the Far East during which he will visit Japan and South Korea. In Tokyo he will take part in an economic summit of leaders of seven Western countries. Official announcements of the (?U.S.) administration (?note) the military and political significance of Carter's visit, his visit to South Korea in particular.

(?According to the announcements), the U.S. Administration feels that Asia plays a more and more important role in world affairs and [words indistinct]. The United States (?has no intention) to weaken its military power in the region. There are some 85,000 U.S. troops in Japan and South Korea combined. The United States maintains the army's 2d Infantry Division in South Korea, the 3d Marine Infantry Division on Okinawa and the 5th Air Force on Japanese bases such as Iwakuni, Yokota, Misawa and Okinawa and at Osan Air Base in South Korea. Its 7th Fleet plies the waters of the Far East.

(?In its bid to promote military and political alliance in the Far East), the United States has greatly weakened (?its stance) on economic issues--the issue of trade with Japan in particular. Officials accompanying President Carter concede that there still remain differences of opinion between Japan and the United States on economic issues. At the coming economic summit, the United States plans to form a joint front with Japan in the economic sector and has plans to oppose Western European countries in the Far East [words indistinct].

President Carter's visit to South Korea will evince a special military character. He will inspect U.S. and South Korean puppet army units. (?Officials accompanying) President Carter pointed out that the original schedule for withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea--an election pledge of the President--has been rescinded.

JAPANESE CP CONDEMNS AID TO POL POT REGIME

LD231136 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 23, TASS--The Communist Party of Japan urged the Japanese working people and the country's Democratic public to strengthen solidarity with the Kampuchean people fighting for a revival of its homeland. "The Kampuchean people, guided by the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, overthrew the fascist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, whose bloody policy has been one of the most brutal crimes in mankind's history, and are now making every effort to eliminate the horrible consequences and build a new life, says the statement by the Standing Bureau of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Japan CC published in the newspaper AKAHATA today. The new Government of Kampuchea proclaimed as the fundamentals of its policy, independence, democracy and socialism. It strives to establish good-neighbourly relations with all states. This is a considerable contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Asia."

The statement resolutely condemns the policy of imperialist states and China supporting the remainders of the Pol Pot gangs. The stand of the Japanese authorities receiving Ieng Sary, one of the chiefs of the former administration, and speaking of their intention to give aid to Pol Pot gangs is not only open interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs, but is also in conflict with the cause of peace in Asia. The Communist Party of Japan, the statement stresses, again resolutely demands that the Japanese Government put an end to its hostile policy vis-a-vis the People's Republic of Kampuchea, break off all relations with the remainders of the Pol Pot clique and immediately recognize the new government of Kampuchea. The Communist Party of Japan urged the country's democratic forces to launch a movement of solidarity with the Kampuchean people and support its struggle for building a new Kampuchea.

USSR VISIT BY JAPANESE SOCIALISTS REPORTED

LD221311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS Report: "Guests from Japan"]

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party's Center for the Theory of Socialism headed by parliament deputy T. Takazawa was in the Soviet Union from 11 through 18 June in accordance with the plan of ties between the CPSU and the Japanese Socialist Party.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee international section. Talks were held with the Japanese socialists at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences on certain urgent theoretical and political problems of the present day. The guests also visited the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Far East and made a trip to Leningrad.

The delegation head pointed out that the stay in the USSR was very useful for the future work of the Japanese socialist party's center for the theory of socialism.

USSR-DPRK FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL PREVIEWS SOLIDARITY MONTH

SK241020 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 23 Jun 79 SK

[Talk by (Mokhyakul), secretary general of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society]

[Text] [Brief recorded segment in Russian fading to Korean translation] Dear Korean listeners:

A month of traditional solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the realization of the reunification of the country on peaceful and democratic principles will be observed in the Soviet Union beginning 25 June. Taking this opportunity, I, in the name of members of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and all members of the society, would like to extend my fraternal greetings and highest congratulations to the DPRK working people.

The Soviet people understand and sympathize with the desire of the Korean people to put an end to the artificial division of the country and to live in a reunified, independent and democratic country. The month of solidarity observed every year in the Soviet Union is a clear expression of the Soviet people's support for the just cause of the Korean people.

As in the past, the functions of the month of solidarity this year will be broad and various. The functions will include meetings of Soviet social circles, mass rallies, soirees of Soviet-Korea friendship, showing of DPRK films, photo exhibitions, book exhibitions and performances of art troupes. Such functions will be held in major cities including Moscow and Leningrad and in other areas. We believe that the successful conduct of the broad scale social and political campaigns in the Soviet Union will contribute to [words indistinct] of the fraternal Korean comrades.

A delegation of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society will visit the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society. They will confirm again the unswerving support and solidarity of the Soviet working people toward the just struggle of the Korean people for their country's reunification. The Korean comrades will also witness the life and [word indistinct] of the Soviet people, who are pushing ahead with the magnificent plan for communist construction.

The Ukrainian branch of our society has invited DPRK Ambassador Comrade Kim Chae-~~pong~~ and the embassy staffers to attend the solidarity month functions to be held in the Ukrainian SSR. The Korean friends will meet with reporters of the Ukrainian SSR and visit enterprises in Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian SSR. Many enterprises in Kiev have long maintained friendly and fraternal ties with the DPRK working people. They have produced and sent various types of machinery, machine tools, facilities and other instruments which are needed in People's Korea to the DPRK. Needless to say, these friendly ties and contacts will contribute to further strengthening the fraternal ties and effective cooperation between the peoples of our two countries.

Through the solidarity month, the Soviet people, who are faithful to socialist internationalism, will once again show solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for fatherland reunification and faithfulness to the tradition of Soviet-Korea friendship, which are in conformity with the interests of our two countries and with the interests of the people of all socialist countries.

MONGOLIA PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY PRC AIRCRAFT

LD231318 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 23, TASS--According to a report of the MONTSAME Agency, a Chinese airforce plane violated, on June 22 this year, the air space of the Mongolian People's Republic in the area of the Khalkhin-Gol River and, after penetrating 150 kilometres deep in the direction of Tamsag-Bulak, made a flight over the country's border area.

The invasion by the Chinese airforce plane of Mongolia's air space, says the report, is an act of deliberate violation of the MPR's state border.

In this connection, the Mongolian Foreign Ministry declared a protest to the Chinese side and demanded that such actions not be permitted in the future.

ID251726 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

Profound reforms are underway in Afghanistan. Priority is given to abolishing feudal relations in the countryside. Landless peasants and smallholders are receiving land, water and pasture areas free of charge. This is one of the main provisions of the law on agrarian reform. Peasants' debts to landowners and moneylenders have been scrapped. Much effort is also going into abolishing illiteracy. These and other achievements of the Afghani revolution, however, are meeting with bitter resistance on the part of the former feudal lords, nor stripped of all power, and the reactionary section of the clergy connected with them.

It was apparently in line with this plan that a group of counterrevolutionaries went into action in one of Kabul's shopping areas last Saturday, trying to cause disorders and resorting to armed provocations. The attempted rebellion was put down by the Kabul authorities with the help of city residents. A spokesman for the Afghani home ministry has accused imperialist and reactionary forces outside the country of supporting the abortive rebellion. As evidence, he pointed to the weapons, ammunition and documents seized from the rebels and to the testimony of some of the bandits arrested. In a word, the Afghani counterrevolutionaries have suffered another fiasco. Their hopes for internal support have not materialized. Peasants, workers and students are determined to safeguard their gains. Committees in defense of the revolution are being set up in many populated centers subjected to recurrent attacks by gangsters.

SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN

[TASS report: "Solidarity and Support"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 June--The Soviet Peace Defense Committee delegation has concluded its visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Soviet delegation, led by USSR Education Minister M.A. Prokofyev, was received by N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and chairman of the Afghan Revolution Council, and also by H. Amin, prime minister and foreign minister.

REPORTAGE ON PRC-SRV CONFLICT CONTINUES

China's Expansionist Demands

LD251818 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Sergey Malin commentary]

[Text] A Vietnamese delegation has today arrived in Beijing for the second round of talks on normalization between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and China. The first, month-long, round of negotiations in Hanoi produced no tangible results due to the obstructionist stand of the Chinese side. Most observers agree, writes news analyst Sergey Malin, that the coming talks have little chance for success. There are more than enough reasons for such skepticism. On the eve of the negotiations, the Chinese party leader, Hua Guofeng, declared that Beijing would insist on its 8-point proposal, which the Vietnamese side had rejected in the first round of negotiations in Hanoi. Here, in short, is what the Chinese proposals are in essence:

The Beijing leadership demanded that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam resign its sovereignty over the Paracel and Spratly islands. The Chinese side also insisted that Vietnam allow reentry to the country to the hundreds of thousands of Chinese nationals who had emigrated under the influence of Chinese propaganda. Beijing also tried to dictate to Vietnam what stand it should take for Laos and Kampuchea, and demanded the right to determine what international treaties Vietnam could conclude.

It is quite obvious that Socialist Vietnam will never accept those Beijing so-called peaceful proposals, which the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN justly called the eight points of expansionism. And indeed, it looks as if the Chinese leaders when they put forward those demands were least of all interested in normalizing relations with Vietnam. Another indication of that is that after the resounding defeat of China's aggression in Vietnam Beijing did not cease staging armed provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Vietnamese official news agency said over the past 2 weeks alone the Chinese side staged over 20 armed provocative acts in Cao Bang, Quang Ninh, Lang Son and Hoang Lien Son provinces. Chinese gunboats repeatedly violated Vietnam's territorial waters and Chinese artillery shelled Vietnamese villages.

Meanwhile Chinese propaganda is carrying on an unbridled anti-Vietnam campaign, and is trying to distort Vietnam's policy for Southeast Asian countries. (?Those) Beijing's provocative acts will hardly be conducive to achieving a breakthrough at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks.

Chinese Armed Provocations

LD241317 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 24, TASS--Detachments of China's Armed Forces continue to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV, and stage armed provocations, creating a constant tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports.

Thus, on June 11, Chinese soldiers from their side of the border fired from submachineguns and machineguns on a number of areas of Ha Tuyen Province. On the next day Paveichu community of the same province and a number of areas of Tra Linh District of Cao Bang Province were fired upon. On June 14, detachments of Chinese saboteurs staged provocations against local population in Ha Tuyen, Lang Son and Cao Bang provinces.

In the subsequent three days Chinese soldiers repeatedly fired on the border areas in Cao Bang, and Ha Tuyen provinces. On June 19, up to 40 Chinese intruded into the SRV's territory in Hoang Lien Son Province. On the same day the town of Mongkai was fired upon. Chinese ships constantly intrude into the SRV's territorial waters, threatening Vietnamese fishing boats. All those actions by the Chinese authorities worsen still more the relations between the SRV and the PRC, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY emphasized.

Exchange of POW's

LD231114 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 23, TASS--According to a report of the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, the last exchange of prisoners of war was held near the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The Vietnamese side turned over to China 55 servicemen, who took part in the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Most of the prisoners of war turned over to the SRV by the Chinese side are civilians of the northern provinces--women, old people and children.

During the exchange, one of the Chinese servicemen addressed the delegation of Vietnam's Red Cross Society with a request that he be allowed to remain in the SRV. He explained the decision by his disagreement with the policy of the Chinese leadership, which struck a collusion with imperialism and flouts the interests of the Chinese people. Proceeding from the policy of humanism, the Vietnamese side temporarily refrained from turning over the soldier to the Chinese side. His request will be examined by the SRV's competent authorities.

Addressing a press conference, Nguyen Van Thai, head of the delegation of Vietnam's Red Cross Society, said that the Chinese side put up all sorts of obstacles during the exchange of prisoners of war. Among the 1,636 Vietnamese who returned to the SRV, there are more than 1,100 civilians, who had been cruelly treated in China.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0950 GMT on 24 June reports that: "The exchange of prisoners-of-war captured during the Chinese aggression against the SRV is over, but the authorities of the PRC have returned not all Vietnamese citizens yet, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes today. It is perfectly evident that many Vietnamese who were taken prisoner still remain in China's prisons. This is evidenced by the testimony given by the repatriated Vietnamese prisoners-of-war, the newspaper points out. The Chinese side bears responsibility for the fate of those citizens of the SRV who were isolated from the rest of the prisoners-of-war and were not repatriated to Vietnam. The Chinese authorities should immediately return all the Vietnamese citizens, who are being illegally detained in China's prisons, to Vietnam, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN emphasizes."]

BREZHNEV, MARCOS EXCHANGE NATIONAL HOLIDAY CABLES

LD251047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Ferdinand E. Marcos, president of the Republic of the Philippines, a telegram conveying congratulations and good wishes to the friendly Philippine people on the national holiday of the Republic of the Philippines--Independence Day.

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In a reply telegram, Ferdinand E. Marcos, on behalf of the people and Government of the Philippines, expressed cordial gratitude for the kind congratulations and for his part conveyed best wishes for further progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

The telegrams express the hope that friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of the Philippines will develop in the interests of the two countries' peoples and for the good of world peace.

VNA SCORES U.S. REPORTS OF POSSIBLE SAV ENTRY INTO THAILAND

LD241321 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 24, TASS--The U.S. news agency UPI and the Voice of America radio station recently reported that a Vietnamese regiment allegedly entered areas of Thai-Kampuchean border and thereby aroused concern in connection with a possibility of its crossing the border of Thailand, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports. The agency also quotes a statement by U.S. official spokesman that the USA attaches much importance to Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and is prepared to act in accordance with the commitments arising from the Manila treaty.

All this, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY emphasizes, has been taken from the psychological warfare arsenal of the U.S. propaganda bodies and is aimed at provoking public opinion and at bringing about a split between Vietnam and Thailand and other countries of Southeast Asia.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR VISIT

LD251027 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--A GDR military delegation, led by General of the Army Heinz Hoffman, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, GDR national defence minister, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of defence. Dmitry Ustinov and other officials were among the welcoming party at the airport, decorated with flags of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

Hoffman, Ustinov Meeting

LD251758 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1740 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 25 June--Gen Heinz Hoffman, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, today visited Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. In talks which took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere a broad range of issues on further strengthening fraternal ties and all-round cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of the USSR and GDR was discussed. Complete unanimity of views was confirmed on all issues discussed. The sides stressed the importance and necessity of meetings and exchanges of experience with the aim of strengthening the fraternal alliance of the countries of the socialist community.

CPSU HOSTS SED DELEGATION OF FOREIGN TRADE, CEMA AIDES

LD251441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--H. Weiss, chief of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Trade, Supply and Foreign Trade Department, and H. Tschanter, head of the SED Central Committee CEMA working group, visited the USSR 11 through 15 June in accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the SED. The German comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in implementing the 25th party congress decisions in the development of foreign trade and socialist economic integration. They held talks at a CPSU Central Committee department, at Kharkovskiy Obkom, at the USSR Gosplan, at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, and they visited the Kharkov electromechanical equipment plant. CPSU Central Committee Secretary K.V. Rusakov received H. Weiss and H. Tschanter 15 June. O.A. Chukanov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks which were held.

KUZNETSOV HEADS SOVIET DELEGATION TO TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD251044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation left Moscow for Prague today at the invitation of the CSSR Federal Assembly on an official return visit. It is led by Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

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ARKHIPOV, GIEREK MEET FOR ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC TALKS

LD230441 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has received the head of the Soviet party and government delegation, Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During the conversation questions were discussed pertaining to economic and scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

BAYBAKOV HAS 'FRIENDLY' TALKS WITH POLISH COUNTERPART

LD251443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 19 June, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received T. Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission under the Polish Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow.

Questions of the further development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland were discussed during friendly talks.

KATUSHEV CONFERS WITH WRZASZCZYK ON COOPERATION ISSUES

LD250803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A meeting took place in Moscow on June 20 between K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and T. Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers--respective national chairmen of the Soviet-Polish Inter-governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Questions of further developing cooperation between the two countries were examined.

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD241237 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1730 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Leninist Komsomol which took part in the traditional review of achievements of young Yugoslav technicians held in Bled, has returned to Moscow. The delegation was led by Mikhail (Yevtukh), second secretary of the Brestskaya Oblast Komsomol Committee.

We are very satisfied with the reception accorded us by our Yugoslav friends, he said in an interview with our associate. In the course of the 10 days we spent in Yugoslavia, we acquainted ourselves with the activity of Narodna Tehnika and visited Belgrade, Ljubljana and Zagreb. We also visited the youth center in Kumrovec and had a meeting with Narodna Tehnika leaders of Croatia. We believe that such meetings are useful for the young people's organizations of the two countries, Mikhail (Yevtukh) said. What is particularly useful is exchanging experiences in the sphere of scientific-technological creative work of the young people.

FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT ARRIVES IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO TOKYO

LD251544 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS --FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has arrived here today en route to Tokyo.

At Vnukovo Airport he was welcomed by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Alexey Kosygin, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other Soviet officials as well as FRG Ambassador to the USSR Hans Georg Wiecek.

Meets Kosygin, Gromyko

LD252051 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS --FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt welcomed the signing in Vienna of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. He made a statement to this effect today during a stopover in Moscow en route to Japan.

During the talk of Helmut Schmidt with Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, a unanimous opinion was expressed that the treaty will serve as an important stimulus for speedier progress at the talks on other aspects of military detente, for improving the political climate of international relations.

Questions of bilateral relations as well as topical international issues of mutual interest were touched upon in the course of the talks.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the FRG. The economic exchanges between us, which have become more stable and diversified in recent years, have favourable prospects for development and contribute towards improving the situation in Europe. The determination of both states was confirmed to raise the quality and level of their relations in all fields, to implement fully the accords reached during the visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG in May 1978.

In examining international issues, the sides pointed out the pressing necessity of persistently pursuing a line for strengthening peace, consolidating the process of detente and implementing effective measures in the field of disarmament.

Leaves for Tokyo

LD251914 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS --FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who was in Moscow en route to Tokyo, has left here for the Japanese capital.

At Vnukovo Airport he was seen off by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, First Vice-Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and other officials.

Among the send-off party was FRG Ambassador to the USSR Hans Georg Wiecek.

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WESTERN EUROPE

UK DEFENSE SECRETARY'S SPEECH ON SOVIET 'THREAT' SCORED

ID222048 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

["Position of Strength or Fantasy?--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

Tendencies towards detente are strengthening in the world today and this is confirmed by the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna. All the more sounding out of tune at present are speeches made with diametrically opposite aims. One such speech was made on June 21 at the headquarters of the Tory Party in London.

The speaker was the British Defense Secretary Francis Pym who outlined at length before the gathering the standard myth about a "Soviet military threat." He went so far as to accuse the USSR of...creating a potential for waging a sweeping chemical war.

It is noteworthy that, though Francis Pym is occupying the abovementioned post only recently, it is not the first time he is scaring Englishmen by the "Red danger." One will not have long to wait before the minister gains the right to the title of a specialist on anti-Soviet myths.

What is Francis Pym's objective in resorting to obvious fabrications? For it is well known, and Great Britain as well, that there is no loftier goal for the Soviet Union's foreign policy than consolidating peace, reducing the threat of a new war, slashing the burden of armaments borne by the peoples.

An answer to this question is contained in the minister's own speech. Carried away by his oratory, Francis Pym made a very frank outburst: It is very important, he said, that we should act from positions of strength. Here is the goal pursued, apparently, both by himself and his accomplices.

The thesis of "position of strength" made up the core of the Western strategic conceptions of the cold war period. Today under the same banner the enemies of detente are attempting to whip up the arms race to justify their inordinate military spending, which bring equally inordinate profits to the bosses of the West's military-industrial complex. Mr Pym appeared as the mouthpiece of the ill-wishes of detents.

SOVIET, FRG FIRMS DISCUSS PRODUCTION COOPERATION

ID221923 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--About 1,500 agreements on cooperation have been signed and are in operation at present between firms and organizations of the West and CMEA member countries. The FRG firms account for about 600 such agreements. The data were cited during the meeting in Moscow of representatives of Soviet and FRG firms who discussed the opportunities for the development of production cooperation between the two countries.

Cooperation with the socialist countries of Europe in this field is, doubtless, of benefit to the FRG firms, G.J. Kirchner, the manager of the Eastern Committee of West German economy said in his report. The greatest number of cooperation agreements has been signed with organizations of Hungary, (300), Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

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The economic and scientific and technological potential of the USSR and the FRG create favorable prerequisites to develop bilateral production cooperation, the meeting participants pointed out.

The meeting gave much attention to problems of further expansion of cooperative ties and improvement of mutual information exchange.

ZAMYATIN VISITS GERMAN CP LEADER MIES

ID230422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The chairman of the German Communist Party, Mies, received Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who is visiting the Federal Republic of Germany, and had a talk with him. The talk was held in a comradely atmosphere.

GENERAL PAVLOVSKIY RECEIVES FRENCH ARMY OFFICER

ID221519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister, has received Corps Gen Guy le (Born) commander of France's Fifth Military District, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

On 19 June the French guest laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Kremlin wall and saw the sights of Moscow.

That same day Gen Guy le (Born) and the persons accompanying him left for Kiev.

FRENCH NAVAL DETACHMENT ENDS VISIT TO LENINGRAD

LD231340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0827 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Leningrad--The detachment of French warships which spent 5 days on a courtesy visit here have left for Brest. Rear Adm Christian-Brac de la Perriere, commanding the detachment, said the visit will serve the cause of friendship between the two peoples. The guests were shown around the town and more than 4,000 people visited the frigate (De Grace) and torpedo boat (Voquelen).

U.S. 'STRIKE FORCE' BEING PREPARED FOR MIDEAST INTERVENTION

LD260404 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT

23 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has officially been announced in Washington that the United States has begun preparing a plan for the formation of a so-called tactical forces numbering 110,000 strong for dispatch to trouble spots in the world. U.S. military circles have pointed out that these forces will be entrusted with the task of guaranteeing the continuous flow of the gulf oil to the United States. The armed units of these forces will receive training in desert combat, particularly concerning operations for seizing oilfields.

According to the U.S. magazine, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the military experts are talking of three countries as obvious and likely targets for military operations: Libya, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The observers now believe that the Pentagon might even add Iran as well.

The magazine has even gone to the extent of describing the form the offensive will take. It wrote that the military planning experts believe that the occupation of oilfields in any of these countries requires only three divisions. Four U.S. divisions trained on attack operations can be dispatched almost immediately once they are equipped for desert combat. Some units of these divisions, and precisely the second Landing Unit of the Marine Corps has actually carried out military maneuvers in the Mojave Desert in California under conditions similar to those that are likely to be encountered in the Middle East. There are reports which indicate that the 82d Airborne Division in 1975 carried out paratroop training in the Texas desert as well as training involving transport to remote areas and landings in Greece, Turkey and South Korea.

According to the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, this 82d Division, which will be the vanguard in any operation, can be transported by air from the United States on board huge transport planes of the C-5 type. Air cover will be provided by planes from aircraft carriers of the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean, in the case of an attack on the Libyan Jamahiriya, and from aircraft carriers of the U.S. fleet in the gulf in case of an attack on Kuwait or Saudi Arabia.

The U.S. threat of military intervention in the gulf area cannot be considered other than an attempt by some circles in the United States to increase tension in the Middle East. It is evident also that this threat has economic as well as political objectives. It is intended to increase pressure on the Arab countries to force them to abandon their struggle for a just solution of the Middle East question taking into consideration the legitimate rights of the Palestine Arab people.

It is evident from the U.S. press reports that the question of the formation of a strike force is being discussed at the level of U.S. leaders. When official personalities take part in the preparation of such plans, we become faced with acts which could lead to the complication of the international situation. If such actions spread and other countries follow the example of the United States and increase their military power in areas very far from their borders, particularly in areas of possible explosion, such a policy will only be leading the world toward a new confrontation.

ARAB WORLD PROTESTS U.S. 'PLANS FOR MILITARY INTERVENTION'

LD260344 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program with commentary by Raphael Arutyunov]

[Text] The wave of protests against the U.S. plans for military intervention in the Middle East and in the gulf region is mounting in the Arab world. It is common knowledge that U.S. Gen Bernard Rogers, the new commander in chief of NATO forces in Europe, officially declared that the United States is setting up a strike force consisting of 110,000 soldiers for dispatch to that region. It is recalled that the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has strongly condemned these statements and described them as provocative and dangerous. On this occasion the front's representative in Beirut pointed out that the United States intends to form the U.S. 5th fleet under the pretext of defending the oil-fields in the gulf. He also pointed to the efforts by the Pentagon to set up more military bases in Oman, Dubai and Bahrain. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine described the U.S. actions as a return to the old colonialist methods and pointed out that such threats would not have been made if the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Israel and the As-Sadat regime, which has become a tool in the hands of Washington and is being used by Israel to realize its military and expansionist plans, had not been formed.

U.S. plans for military intervention in the Arab oil producing countries and particularly in the gulf region are being strongly criticized. This is being particularly referred to by the Bahraini GULF DAILY NEWS. Meanwhile the Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH said that the U.S. threats have aroused deep indignation among the Arab masses who firmly reject these criminal plans of imperialism and Zionism against the Arab nation. The newspapers of the Arab countries and Iran point out that the present threats by the United States confirm once again the extent of the danger of the so-called U.S. military presence in the Middle East and in the gulf region.

ANTI-SADAT FEELINGS GROW AMONG EGYPTIAN PUBLIC, ARMY

LD251133 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[O. Volgin article: "Egypt: Discontent Among the Army Is Growing"]

[Text] Anger is spreading in Egypt at the ruling regime's anti-Arab line and the anti-Sovietism, corruption and bribery among As-Sadat's entourage. As-Sadat's collusion with imperialism and Zionism is resolutely condemned not by the National Progressive Party alone, as official propaganda endeavors to make out, but by all true Egyptian patriots. Opposition to As-Sadat's foreign and domestic policy is growing among representatives of all the country's social strata, including army circles.

Even before the Camp David meetings a public trial of As-Sadat organized by the Pan-Arab People's Congress found the Egyptian president guilty of "dismissing progressively minded officers from the army, weakening the Egyptian soldiers's morale and seeking to transform the country's armed forces into an instrument for the defense of imperialist interests in Africa and the Arab world." A number of top Egyptian army officers quit in protest of the regime's capitulationist course and the Camp David separate deal. The accusatory articles against As-Sadat by General Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, former chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces General Staff, are well known. Accusing Egypt's present leader of treachery, he demands that he be committed for trial by a military tribunal.

Increasingly often the Arab countries' press is reporting discontent and disturbances among Egypt's armed forces and national security forces. Patriotically minded officers regard the signing of the separate peace with Israel under U.S. auspices as a national humiliation and an insult to the memory of the soldiers who died in the anti-imperialist struggle for independence and a progressive orientation for Egyptians. Political commentators link the reshuffles--which have become more frequent in the last few months--among the senior command personnel in the three Egyptian armies with the growth of opposition sentiments among the officers. The aim of these reshuffles is to prevent the rallying of discontented officers to carry out anti-As-Sadat actions.

Lebanon's ASH-SHARQ reported recently that an underground organization which was preparing the overthrow of the As-Sadat regime has been discovered in the Egyptian Army. There have been arrests in military units. Citing diplomatic sources, ASH-SHARQ notes that the investigating organs which are working in an atmosphere of exceptional secrecy have not succeeded in finding out the names of all the members and leaders of the anti-As-Sadat officers movement. At the same time the investigation has established that the organization is large--a fact which is causing the Cairo authorities acute concern. Urgent measures are currently being taken to strengthen the security apparatus in the army with the aim of preventing a military coup.

For its part AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI magazine draws attention to the urgent recall Khartoum of 40 Egyptian officers on detached service there. They left for Cairo by air but have not returned to their families. In this connection the magazine concludes that the officers have been arrested.

The U.S. Administration is watching with growing alarm the broadening of opposition to the Egyptian regime. It is particularly worried by the growth of antigovernment sentiments within the Egyptian Army and security forces. Syria's TISHRIN points out that the American and Israeli intelligence services operating in Egypt are making the maximum efforts to reveal the malcontents among the military and regularly pass on their information to As-Sadat. This explains the recent dismissals and reshuffles among the Egyptian Army officers. And Israel is acting in its usual impertinent manner, resorting to saber rattling. Thus it is threatening to "reoccupy" the evacuated part of the Sinai Peninsula in the event of action by the military and the overthrow of As-Sadat by the organization which continues to operate within the ranks of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

However, it is believed in the Arab world that neither the government's emergency measures nor the blackmail by the Israeli occupiers will halt the process of the development of the political consciousness of Egyptian servicemen who are increasingly deeply aware of the perniciousness of the path down which they are being pushed. The complete isolation of the Egyptian president in the Arab East and the political and economic boycott of Egypt by the Arab states have exerted a great influence on this development. More and more Egyptian officers are rejecting the chauvinism which is instilled into them and are taking up positions of pan-Arab solidarity.

The Arabs remember and value the big contribution made by the Egyptian people and their armed forces to the Arab national liberation movement. They express the confidence that the Egyptian people will find the strength to end the course which has been foisted on them and will take their worthy place in the vanguard of the Arab people's struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for independent development.

CSA OFFICIAL VIEWS 5-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT DATA

LD221005 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Economic Review by V. Garmash, deputy chief of an administration of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "Toward the End of the First Half-Year"]

[Text] The plan for the first 5 months of the year has been fulfilled by 100.3 percent regarding the volume of sales of industrial output.

Targets have been overfulfilled concerning gas extraction and production of instruments, automation and computer equipment, the most important types of technological equipment, motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, machinery for livestock raising and fodder production, cultural, domestic and household goods, nonwoven materials and a number of food products.

The total volume of industrial production increased 3.5 percent compared with January-May last year, including 3.6 percent in May. Labor productivity in industry increased 2.5 percent.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the work of industry in the first 5 months of this year. All the union republics and the majority of industrial ministries insured the fulfillment of plan targets for the volume of sales.

In May the pace of production increased in the gas, chemical, oil-refining and petrochemical industries, in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, in a number of sectors of machine building and the microbiological industry and--of the union republics--in Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan.

In sectors of the fuel and energy complex the highest rates of increase in production and labor productivity were achieved in the gas industry--12.5 and 9.2 percent respectively. Gas extraction in the country as a whole increased 9 percent. Some 2.8 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted over and above the plan and the additional target.

The country's coal miners produced 4.7 million tons of fuel above the basic plan. At the same time, the additional target for coal extraction established for that period was somewhat underfulfilled. Electricity generation increased 4 percent since the beginning of the year and totaled 529 billion kilowatt-hours.

In the oil industry the rate of increase in production and labor productivity fell in May. Fulfillment of the extraction plan for oil and gas condensate was not insured. There was a shortfall of more than 3 million tons of oil and gas condensate against the plan and the additional target in January-May. This situation is associated to a decisive degree with considerable idle time among wells, with laggardness in commissioning them and constructing wellhead installations and with shortcomings in production organization. Slippage in the oil industry also limits the development of allied sectors, primarily the oil-refining and petrochemical industry. This sector did not insure the plan's fulfillment regarding the total volume of output sales, labor productivity growth, primary refining of oil and production of a number of petroleum products and tires.

Despite some increase in production in the chemical industry in May, the planned level of production for the first 5 months of this year was not achieved for mineral fertilizers, chemical plant-protection agents, sulfuric acid, synthetic resins and plastics and chemical fibers. [paragraph continues]

The sector owed the national economy more than 5 million tons of mineral fertilizers, 800,000 tons of toxic chemicals, 900,000 tons of sulfuric acid and 80,000 tons of synthetic resins, plastics and chemical fibers.

Metal-rolling equipment worth R1.5 million, chemical and polymer equipment worth more than R8 million, equipment for the light and food industries worth R6.5 million, instruments and automation and computer equipment worth R84 million, 2,200 motor vehicles, agricultural machinery and machinery for livestock raising and fodder production worth almost R7 million and a considerable quantity of domestic equipment and much other output worth a total of more than \$250 million were produced above the plan since the beginning of the year.

In the machine tool and tool-building sector the plan for the first 5 months for output sales and labor productivity growth was fulfilled by 99.4 percent. Since the beginning of the year there was a R8.5 million shortfall in supplies of metal-cutting machine tools and forging and pressing machines to the national economy.

In ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy the rate of increase in the total production volume, labor productivity and production of the main types of metal products increased in May. The May plan for iron ore extraction and production of steel pipes and the majority of kinds of nonferrous metals was overfulfilled. However, the shortfall permitted against the plan since the beginning of the year regarding finished rolled ferrous metals, coke and certain other types of metal products has still not been made good. This is connected to a considerable degree with delays over commissioning and starting up new capacities, interruptions in the working of basic technological equipment and the low rate of intensification of technological processes.

In the timber, woodworking and pulp and paper sectors the arrears of associations and enterprises increased in May by a further 2.8 million cubic meters of commercial timber, 1 million cubic meters of sawn timber, 14,000 tons of paper and 25,000 tons of cardboard. Production of printing, punchcard, writing and notebook paper fell compared with January-May last year, and the increase in newsprint production stood at only 0.6 percent in tons and 0.8 percent in square meters against a planned increase for the year of 2 and 1 percent respectively.

In May the growth rates for production and labor productivity in the construction materials industry increased. Targets for the production of slate, asbestos-cement pipes, couplings [mufta] and certain other construction materials were fulfilled. Over the 5 months as a whole, however, the total volume of production in the sector, as well as the volume of production of cement, precast ferroconcrete and building bricks, was below that achieved in January-May last year. In January-May this year the country's construction workers had a shortfall of 4.5 million tons of cement, more than 2 million cubic meters of prefabricated ferroconcrete and 1.5 billion bricks. Interruptions in deliveries of raw materials and supplies and in dispatching finished products and shortcomings in production organization at the sector's enterprises and associations had an adverse effect on the work results of this sector in January-May.

In the light and food industries, despite fulfilling the plan for the total volume of product sales, the production level planned for January-May for textiles, knitted goods, synthetic detergents, meat, whole-milk products and butter was not met.

Production of cultural, domestic and household goods increased 6 percent compared with January-May last year and amounted to R15.8 billion.

As can be seen from the materials drawn up by state statistical organs, the work of a number of labor collectives, enterprises, associations and sectors of industry requires earnest improvement. In individual links of production the slippage that occurred at the beginning of the year in connection with the difficult weather conditions is being overcome too slowly, production and labor organization is being improved inadequately, full use is not being made of basic equipment, there are unwarranted losses of raw materials, supplies and finished products, and the experience of progressive collectives is being disseminated inadequately.

And yet the strengthening of labor and state discipline, the enhancement of responsibility for the assigned task, for economies and for a solicitous attitude to socialist property, the struggle against wastefulness, narrow departmentalism and parochialism are not just an economic task but primarily a political education task for all party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" directs all labor collectives to overcome the shortcomings in resolving this task.

BRIEFS

KOMI ASSR GAS PRODUCTION--Komi ASSR's gas industry has fulfilled the plan for the first 3 and 1/2 years of the 5-year plan. The industry will provide the national economy with over 3 billion cubic meters of valuable fuel and chemical raw material above plan. The development of the Vuktyl field took place under complex conditions, but in spite of this, the extraction installations and a powerful pipeline were built in a short period of time. The first millions of cubic meters of natural gas were obtained about a year after the start of construction work. Subsequently, the gas began to be passed along underground routes to the center of the country. Gas production is growing: Only 5 years after the start of production, the Vuktyl field was brought to its design capacity of 15 billion cubic meters [as heard, time frame not stated], while over 150 billion cubic meters of gas were obtained here in all since the start of development including 11 billion cubic meters above plan. This is more than the annual natural gas consumption of an industrial center like Leningrad. Komigasprom has now started work on the Kharasavey deposit on the Yamal Peninsula, where a settlement is already being built. Construction of installations will begin soon. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD]

TOMSKAYA OBLAST OIL REGION--Preparations for opening a new oil region are underway in Tomskaya Oblast. The region is located 500 km northwest of the oblast center near the old Siberian village of Rudino. The region will produce its first oil at the end of next year. It is thought that up to 10 million tons of oil will be extracted annually. The welding of pipes has already begun on the new pipeline, which will be more than 170 km long. Construction bases are being erected. Equipment, material and machinery are being delivered. It is planned to build a town for workers near the new oil field. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 25 JUNE

LD260608 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25 June. Time of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

All harvesting and transport units of the Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropolskiy Kray are occupied in the mass threshing of eared crops. Winter wheat and summer barley here have grown sparsely and with short stalks. They had to be cut into double swathes. In the Karshi Steppe in Kazakhstan the first cotton bolls have appeared on the cotton plantations. This is due to the care that was given the seeds. Interrow tending took place several times and they were treated with mineral fertilizers. "However, as specialists of the Uzbek Ministry of Agriculture note, in certain oblasts cotton is still very far behind in its development. The resowing and the lack of correct temperatures have taken their toll. Cotton growers are continuing their struggle for the harvest. In spite of the caprices of the weather, they are fully determined to give no less than 5.7 million tons of cotton to the country this year." (1200 GMT)

The first thousand tons of winter wheat have been delivered to the elevators in the Kuban. This year 4.36 million tons of grain are to be sold to the state. (1500 GMT)

INADEQUATE PREPARATION, SHORTCOMINGS MARK FODDER HARVEST

Modern Methods Necessary

LD251501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev report under rubric "Harvest Vigil: Agricultural Review": "Time To Cut the Grass"]

[Text] The grain crops have formed ears and the grainfields have turned yellow in the southern part of the country. The harvest has begun in the Central Asian republics, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Crimea, the Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray. But the seed drills have only just left the fields in northern areas. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 18 June spring-sown crops occupied an area of 155 million hectares. Grain and pulse crops, including corn, covered 101.8 million hectares. Corn for livestock fodder covered 15.1 million, vegetables 1.2 million, potatoes 3.2 million and cotton 3.1 million. The spring sowing plan has been fulfilled by 100.4 percent.

Farmers' concerns have now moved on to tending the crops. Harrowing, thinning, irrigation and topdressing of plants are proceeding everywhere. The farmers of Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan are carrying out interrow cultivation of cotton for the third time. Many farms in the Ukraine and Moldavia have finished the second hoeing of sugar beet fields, and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Belorussia and Lithuania have finished the second hoeing of potato fields. The interrow cultivation of row crops has been carried out on an area of more than 15 million hectares in the country. This is more than last season. But there are laggard farms. The tending of sugar beet plantations has been organized unsatisfactorily on a number of farms in Kuybyshevskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts and a similar situation exists concerning potatoes in Kostromskaya Oblast and sunflowers in Orenburgskaya Oblast. The irrigation of agricultural land is being carried out only poorly in Ovanovskaya Oblast.

The urgent work in the countryside includes fodder procurement. In many rayons the hay-making has started earlier than usual. This demands particularly precise organization. Party and soviet organs are faced with the important task of taking measures to provide every farm with the necessary stocks of high-quality coarse and succulent fodder.

The collective of Volgogradskaya Oblast's "Meliorator" Sovkhoz has been working in shock fashion right from the first days of green harvest. The first cut of alfalfa has been made there and 200 quintals of green matter have been obtained from each hectare. Fodder production has been singled out as an independent sector on the farm. Work in the fodder fields is carried out comprehensively. Specialized links and teams have been organized in other rayons as well. More than 1,000 of them operate in the oblast. They have already cut grasses on almost 33 percent of the allocated area--considerably more than last season.

The method of comprehensively organizing fodder procurement is now being widely disseminated. The method is characterized by continuity of production, multishift work by units and better utilization of fodder resources. For instance, in many rayons of Belorussia the farmers are seeking to completely mow forest glades, the sides of ravines, roadside verges--in short, to obtain grass wherever possible. This approach to the work insures success. More fodder has been laid in the republic than had been by the same time last year. Fodder procurement is proceeding better than last season in the Ukraine and in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krais. In all, by the start of the second 10-day period of June the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had laid in 2.69 million tons of hay and 7,409,000 tons of cured hay.

Fodder production is firmly gaining ground as an independent sector, however, due attention is still not paid to it everywhere. There are many omissions in the preparation of the material and technical base of fodder production, and the pace of fodder procurement is low. Take the farms of Lipetskaya Oblast, for instance. The machine operators are now out in the meadows, but 20 percent of the haymaking equipment has still not been repaired. Not all the fodder-harvesting machines have been prepared in Latvia and in Novgorodskaya, Korovskaya and a number of other oblasts, and this is also having an adverse effect on the pace of haymaking and ultimately on the quantity and quality of the fodder laid in.

According to specialists' data, the average losses of nutrients in hay, cured hay and silage as a result of the primitive methods of preparation and unsatisfactory storage on many farms total 20-30 percent. That is why it is so important now to adopt everywhere techniques such as the preparation of hay by forced ventilation and the artificial dehydration of plants. It is also necessary to observe precisely the recommendations for laying in cured hay.

At the same time, the reports coming in from local levels attest that instances of various violations of the techniques and of the protraction of the grass harvest are common. Thus, in certain rayons of Kurskaya Oblast large areas of clover have still not been cut and the procurement of vitamin grass meal is being carried out unsatisfactorily. On a number of farms the hay lies in the swaths for a long time and becomes excessively dry. A considerable part of the cured hay is laid in unlined earth trenches and is not covered with plastic sheeting. There are similar cases in Nikolayevskaya, Ryazanskaya and certain other oblasts.

Taking into account the weather factors, it is necessary to display a more flexible approach toward choosing methods of preparing fodder and to make the maximum efforts to preserve its best qualities. Here too it is impossible to do without good storage capacities. But their construction is being held back. For instance, in Kazakhstan less than 20 percent of the cured hay is being laid in good-quality storage facilities while at the same time only 44 of the 133 cured hay towers purchased by the republic have been installed. Many farms of Irkutskaya, Chitinskaya and certain other oblasts are also lagging behind in the preparation and construction of major storage capacities.

It is now very important to insure that the quality of fodder is determined as it is being laid in and stored. Local agricultural organs must intensify the activity of rayon and oblast agrochemical services and must involve the laboratories of institutes and scientific institutions more actively in this work. The union and republic ministries of agriculture must display greater persistence in expanding the network of specialized laboratories since the existing laboratory capacities make it possible as yet to determine the properties of only 25 percent of the fodder which is laid in. The volume of fieldwork increases with every summer day. The harvest campaign in the grainfields is about to start. Before it arrives it is necessary to procure the maximum quantity of fodder and to cope with other matters in order to be fully prepared to greet the year's main campaign--the mass grain harvest.

Review of Fodder Harvest

LD251015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[C. Pavlov agricultural review: "Both the Harvest and the Haymaking"]

[Text] In mid-June the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Kuban had already embarked on cutting the barley while the Crimea had begun to harvest the eared grain crops. And before this, the farmers of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus had taken their combine harvesters out onto the fields. The harvest front is still limited but it will expand rapidly and this will require a high degree of organization, operational efficiency and flexible maneuvering on the part of the farm leaders, specialists and machine operators.

The harvest is beginning 10-14 days earlier than usual on large areas. So far, those who have embarked on it are working with favorable weather--without rain or strong wind. But this does not mean that it will continue to be so everywhere and it is essential to be prepared for any complications. But so far the Kuban grain growers, for instance, have concentrated their equipment in 1,400 harvesting and transportation complexes and are reaping with the cutters set low, striving not only to lose no grain but also to increase the yield of chaff and straw. The kray has taken up the initiative of the Tbilisi Rayon crop farmers who have planned their work in such a way as to plow the bastard fallow [polupar] not more than 24 hours after threshing the grain crops and to sow stubble crops rapidly.

In general, stubble crops and secondary sowing are a reliable reserve for the crop farmer and the leading farms are seriously counting on them this year as a source for supplementing the fodder balance and in some places for obtaining additional grain. USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists have reported that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are now intending to expand the secondary sowings by approximately 900,000 hectares compared with what they had planned previously.

The farms of the major grain oblasts of the Ukraine--Zaporozhskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Nikolayevskaya oblasts--will soon embark on the harvest. The grain is not of uniform quality and it is all the more important to harvest everything fully. The leading farms are paying special attention to preparing for the harvesting crops like barley, oats and peas which have been sown over the largest areas in a number of rayons this year. These crops become ready for harvesting suddenly and it is very important not to let slip the best period for cutting them, for they can shed their grain if there is the slightest delay.

It cannot be said that the local economic leaders and specialists do not take into account the special nature of the forthcoming harvest. [paragraph continues]

No, the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhoses are preparing strenuously for it, in an organized manner, making full use of the Ipatovskiy Rayon method. But unfortunately there are also shortcomings. Thus, in Zaporozhskaya Oblast about 300 combine harvesters had not been prepared for work by the middle of the month while in the "Pervoye Maya," Kalinin and "Avangard" kolkhozes, Volnyanskiy Rayon, it became clear, after checking, that, none of the combines listed as having been repaired can be let out onto the fields if grain losses and stoppage due to faults are to be avoided.

In the last few days rain has fallen in the Baltic republics, Penzenskaya Oblast, and in the Bashkirskaya and Tatarskaya ASSRS. The grain crop shoots are pleasing in the Kazakhstan virgin lands and in a number of Siberian oblasts. The farmers are tending the crops and organizing an effective battle against weeds and pests.

At the same time, haymaking is disappointing. The rural workers are seeking to use not only cultivated and easily accessible natural arable land but also remote meadows, ravines, gorges and unsuitable land. They are procuring hay in the forests, and the sprinkling installations are working strenuously on irrigated lands.

The Moscow area is paying great attention to tracts of irrigated land. The local Soviets and economic organs are making a daily tally of the areas receiving moisture and are monitoring the productivity of the irrigation installations. At the initiative of the leading farms and rayons on 16 and 17 June a mass subbotnik and voskresnik [weekend of unpaid "voluntary" labor] were held to procure grass and weed the root crops. Therefore--and not only in the Moscow area--the crop farmers of many regions of the country are now striving to complete the first mowing on the irrigated lands as rapidly as possible in order to bring in another one or two and in some places even three grass harvests after topdressing and additional sprinkler irrigation.

The newspaper's mail, however, also mentions blunders in organizing the haymaking. In some places the economic leaders are dawdling unjustifiably, alleging that the grass is stunted and hard to gather in after cutting. But the leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses are putting units with grass choppers into operation and then preparing vitamin grass meal with AVM [expansion unknown] Installations. Unfortunately, in a number of regions--the Non-Chernozem zone for instance--AVMS are not operating at full capacity. There are farms where only 1 or 2 tons of vitamin meal have been produced per machine. Because of the lack of spare parts many pickup-balers, stackers and tractor mowers are standing idle in Ryazanskaya and several neighboring oblasts.

There is a lot of work to do on the fields in June. And it is all undoubtedly important. But the main thing today is the exemplary preparation for the harvest, the precise, organized implementation of fodder procurement, and the tending of row crops, industrial crops and vegetable plantations.

REPORTAGE ON SALYUT-6 COSMONAUTS CONTINUES

Completion of 17th Week

ID221646 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 22 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: Cosmonauts Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are completing their 17th week in orbital flight. The crew of the complex are today carrying out maintenance operations in the station, working with technical papers. In carrying out some operations, the cosmonauts consult specialists, who designed the on-board systems. In the course of the day, the crew are conducting visual observations of the earth's surface and meteorological phenomena occurring in the atmosphere of the planet. The data of the observations are reported to the earth during the communication sessions. The schedule also provides for physical exercises, to which much attention is devoted throughout the whole of the long flight.

In their physical jerks, the cosmonauts use the complex physical culture trainer, veloergometer and a system of expanders. During the physical exercises, electrocardiograms are registered periodically by means of a portable instrument which does not hinder movements. Such observations make it possible to rationally dose the physical load of the cosmonauts.

According to the reports of the crew and telemetric data, the onboard systems of the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 are functioning normally. The microclimate parameters in the compartments of the complex are: Temperature--19 degrees centigrade, pressure--792 millimetres of the mercury column. Valdimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

Photography of USSR

ID251606 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 25 Jun 79 ID

["Four Months of Work in Space"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working in the near-orbit for four months. A large amount of scientific and technical research and experiments has been accomplished during the lasting orbital flights. The cosmonauts unloaded two ferry spacecraft, prepared the Soyuz-32 for returning to earth, and effected a redocking of the Soyuz-34 spaceship. The resourceful and concerted work of the crew contributes to a considerable extent to the successful accomplishment of the flight programme. Experiments to check radio-technical means of the station, biological experiments and photography of the earth's surface are envisaged on board the orbital complex for today. In accordance with the programme for exploration of the natural resources of the earth, the cosmonauts photograph the Soviet Union's territory. Thus, by means of the MKF-6M and KATE-140 apparatus, they photograph the agricultural areas of the Ukraine, the Urals, and Kazakhstan.

The previous two days of the flights were assigned for an active rest of the crew. The cosmonauts did physical exercises, took showers and conversed with their families. The state of Vladimir Lyakhov's and Valeriy Ryumin's health is good and they feel well.

By 14 hours, Moscow time, on June 24 the Salyut-6 orbital station made 10,000 revolutions around the earth. According to crew reports and telemetric data, the onboard systems and scientific instrumentation of the station are functioning normally. The research in the near-earth orbit is going on.

Discovery of Micrometeorites

LD230902 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin orbiting the earth for already 4 months have discovered the trace of a meteorite on one of the portholes of Salyut-6.

Professor Konstantin Feoktistov, commenting on this fact in PRAVDA, says that last July 29 Aleksandr Ivanchenkov and Vladimir Kovalenko, working on the outside of the station, picked samples of materials which has been in space for over three hundred days. A very curious phenomenon was noticed on plates registering the impacts of micrometeorites. At that time traces were discovered of almost 200 microexplosions. This by far exceeded the available calculations.

Consequently, many space particles and dust are hitting the station which must be taken into account in designing the space vehicles.

Studies of the meteorite situation in orbit are an important problem. The space wanderers pose a hazard to the station, although the probability of a space vehicle meeting a large boulder is negligible, a fraction of one per cent. It nevertheless exists and one has to bear this in mind while preparing for space flights. The fact is that even on the earth meteorites have been known to hit automobiles, sea vessels while one got into a trough for linen washing. So, since anything may happen, the designers of Salyut, thinking about the safety of the crew, tried to forestall any emergency including meteorites capable of destroying the wall of the space vehicle.

TASS ANNOUNCES LAUNCHING OF COMSOS 1,108

LD221350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1334 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Cosmos-1,108, the latest artificial earth satellite, was launched in the USSR today.

Scientific apparatus has been installed on board the satellite intended for continuing research into the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the USSR's national economy, and of international cooperation.

The satellite has an initial period of revolution of 89.1 minutes; its maximum distance from the earth's surface is 272 km. Minimum distance 224 km; inclination of orbit is 81.3 degrees.

The apparatus installed on the satellite is working normally. The information received is being transmitted to the Priroda State Research and Production center for processing.